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THE CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE; OR, LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XII.

TEN years had past away since my marriage, and each one as it passed left some memento amongst us either of joy or grief. The Deacon had closed his eyes on this world just two years before, but not till he had seen three grandchildren sporting around his knee. Another was born to us in the following year, so that we had "quite a family," as the phrase goes. Josiah and I were sharers in the business, but he had latterly betaken himself to another dwelling in company with a certain fat widow whose wealth was as noted in the neighborhood as her evangelical piety. Miss Olive was still, I might almost say, at the head of our establishment, for Eve was precisely of that disposition which rather shrinks from the multiplicity of household affairs, and gladly throws the responsibility of management on any one else. She had, moreover, a sort of liking for Aunt Olive, notwithstanding their frequent "spats," and knowing her to take both pride and pleasure in keeping the house which she had kept so long, she would not for the world attempt to curtail her authority in the least thing.

Had Miss Olive's watchful care extended only to our household affairs, I, too, would have been well content. Custom had reconciled me to the sight of her lank form rigid in perpendicular altitude at the head of our domestic board, ever amply furnished by her skill in the culinary art. Even the sound of her life-like voice drilling "the help" in the kitchen betimes in the morning had become tolerable in the lapse of years, and altogether, I rather relished her antiquated oddity of speech and manner. But there was one thing connected with her to which I never could, or never did become reconciled, for it touched me to the quick every day, every hour of my life, and kept the festering wounds of my soul ever open, ever fresh and bleeding. This was her Puritanical detestation of everything bearing upon Catholicity. Eve was a sound Protestant, too, in her way, and could be as bitter as any one at times, but there was, after all, nothing rancorous in her hostility to Catholics. She was opposed to their religion on principle, but her hatred did not extend to themselves; she could afford a good word even to a Catholic, and as a Catholic, even for the discharge of his religious obligations. Not so, oh! not so with Miss Olive. Rabid and red-hot was ever and always her hatred of "Romish people" and "Romish ways." It seemed as though all the narrow bigotry of her old Puritan father had descended in a stream to her. To me the strangest thing of all was that she had never come in contact with any Catholic, except, to be sure, Phil Cullen, the gardener, and him she acknowledged to be an honest, trustworthy man. Neither had she learned anything of Catholicity from books, for her reading was all on the opposition side, consisting of ignorant and senseless tirades against a religion of which the writers knew nothing. And yet Miss Olive would have it that she knew all about "the accursed thing," and her constant answer to any word of extenuation in favor of Catholicity was "Don't tell me!—I guess I know better!"

And there I had to listen for all those long, long years to her perpetual abuse of Popery, and the numberless tales she had to tell of priestly iniquity, and Jesuitical intrigue, and Romish superstition. It was not my heart that hindered me from refuting these vile calumnies, which

to hear made my blood boil and my brain throb. But how could I, as a Protestant, undertake the defence of Romanism? Had I been a real, sincere Protestant, with my disposition, I might have been liberal enough to defend Catholics against charges which I knew to be false or exaggerated, if only for the love of fair play, and because they were absent. As it was, my own guilty conscience and Eve's malicious eyes alike deterred me from saying a word of all the thousand that my heart dictated. I heard my own children, my boy and my three girls, daily and hourly receiving instructions that poisoned their young minds, and filled them with the most erroneous ideas regarding the faith of my fathers, my own early faith and the flush of shame was on my cheek, not unmixed with indignation, but there I sat, with my eyes apparently riveted on a newspaper although I saw not a word of its contents. It had gone to my heart to see one after one of the innocent creatures receiving Baptism at the hands of a Protestant minister. This pang soon past away, however, and the feverish unrest it caused me soon subsided into the easy torpor of indifference, which lasted till the next baptism came round—births and baptisms were, of course, wholly unconnected with us, for it was not till the child was able to use both limbs and tongue in their legitimate functions that the ceremony was gone through, such as it was. But the intervals between the baptisms were, unfortunately, not intervals of rest for me, owing to the causes before mentioned, and others not yet indicated to the reader.

Independent of Miss Olive's incessant, although aimless polemics, there were other secret sources of uneasiness, not to say wretchedness, growing out of my unhappy position. My poor mother's letters had latterly increased in frequency, and every one was more desponding than the other. All the money I sent her from time to time did not satisfy her in the least. She felt, doubtless, from the tone of my letters that my heart and soul were changed. The nature of the change, or its extent, she could not understand, but the unerring instinct of the mother's heart, aided by the light of faith—in her simple soul so serene and unclouded—made her feel ill at ease with regard to my spiritual state. She spoke ever of my brothers and sisters and the young families who were growing up around most of them, in that cheerful, hopeful way which was natural to her, but when she came to speak of my affairs and the dear children whom I took such delight in describing to her, I was bitterly sensible that her feelings towards us were not the same. In order to put her on her guard, I had told her, soon after my marriage, that my wife was a Protestant, and although she never sent me an angry word in reply, I saw all too plainly that the announcement had raised up a barrier between us—that my mother could never again feel towards me as she had done. After that she seldom mentioned priest, or chapel, or anything that was going on in regard to religion. By and by even "the patron" in the Valley passed off unnoticed, and this hurt me more than all, inasmuch as, every summer, since I left home, she had given me a minute detail of everything that occurred there that she or the neighbors thought worthy of notice. These omissions touched my heart to its very core, and made me feel more wretched than I can now describe. The endearments of wife and children had no power to console me when I thought that the fondest of mothers had cast me from her heart. The good which we have met is ever more valuable in our eyes than that which we have, and the blessing whose possession gave us little or no sensible pleasure, is no sooner withdrawn from our grasp than we feel it almost a necessity of our being. Surround-

ed as I was by loving hearts, and loaded with the good things of life, I yearned for the motherly voice and the kindly smile of the old peasant woman far away by the Avonmore's banks, and I felt that I could have given worlds to hear her bless me once again. But, alas! conscience was ever at hand with her envenomed sting, and her icy whisper chilled my soul: "Do you merit your mother's blessing? Are you as deserving of her love, or God's love, as you were when you left her straw-thatched cottage, to seek and find a better home in the stranger's land?—think what you were then, Simon, and what you are now, and wonder not that even the mother who bore you has grown cold and strange."

Starting from a reverie of this kind one day, I found Eve's piercing eye fixed upon me with an indefinable expression of contempt, mingled, however, with a certain softness which might indicate sympathy. I blushed and she smiled—smiled in that peculiar way which no one else could imitate.

"What would you think, Simon, of a trip to Ireland?" she asked abruptly.

"To Ireland! why, what put that in your head?"

"Why, an't it very natural for one to wish to see what one hears a great deal about?—an't it, now?"

"But you have never heard much of Ireland."

"Haven't I, though?—I guess I have."

"How?—from whom?"

"From you, and no other."

"Me!—me talk to you of Ireland!"

"Well! I don't say exactly that you talked to me, but I heard you which was all the same! Night after night have I lain awake listening to the words which you muttered in your troubled sleep! Things can I tell you, Simon, of which I never dreamed, but which your disjointed night-ravings have made familiar to my ear as household words. Your old mother in her druggist gown—(what sort of stuff *druggist* may be I know not!)—taking her fowl and eggs to market—an old, old priest with silver-gray hair and a certain Patricius O'Grady whose ferule seems to have fixed itself in your memory—(disgraceful old bears those schoolmasters of yours must have been!)—and if I am not sufficiently well acquainted with some old body called St. Kevin and a queer, out-of-the-way sort of place where he lives, or did live, it an't for want of hearing of him. Even the goats that you used to be tending on some mountain-side, I'm acquainted with them, too. So you see it an't any wonder that I should like to see so many strange sights of which I am constantly hearing!"

My confusion increased with every word she uttered, and by the time she stopped (for want of breath) I was fairly confounded, and knew not what to say. Seeing, however, that Eve expected an answer, I stammered out something about regretting her being so often disturbed by a habit which I never knew myself to have before.

"Ah Simon!" said my wife, standing up and laying her hand on my shoulder, "I'm afraid your mind is ill at ease. Your heart is not with us," and she looked with tearful eyes at our little ones, who were sporting on the green sward near us under the orchard trees. "Our religion is not yours,—there is a wall of brass between us."

What could I do but draw her to my bosom and assure her, as I did on that first fatal day, that religion was nothing—she and her love, all—all.

"Will you promise me, then, to struggle against these dangerous illusions—I mean recollections?"

"How dangerous?" I asked with rising warmth.

"How! why aren't they like the hankering

of the Hebrews after the savory flesh-pots of Egypt? If your eyes were really opened to the light of truth, and your heart obedient to its voice, you would look back with disgust on the silly, and, I fear, wicked practices of a superstition which made your youth a dreary blank."

"Who told you it was a dreary blank?—I'm sure I never did. Poor I admit I was, and my lot lowly, but, Eve, it was not wretched, nor dreary, as you say—on the contrary, it was calm, peaceful, and—shall I say—respectable?"

"Yes, yes—out with it—why not?" said Eve with some asperity. "What a pity, Mr. Kerrigan! you ever left such a 'happy valley' as that sheep-walk, or goat-walk, rather—especially as you can't carry it about with you like the old religion which you wear so sily under the decent garb of Protestantism—just like some of the lazy old friars I have read of who used to wear a hair-shirt next their skin."

"Why, Eve," I exclaimed, opening my eyes very wide, "is it you I hear talk so? If it was your aunt, now, I wouldn't mind, for I'm accustomed to hear her railing at Popery, and mind her talk no more than I do the rain pattering against the window when I'm snug within. But you—what's come over you, at all?"

"What's come over me, to be sure? An't it enough to drive one mad to see you so wrapt up in people and things near four thousand miles away, and making fools of us all here professing a religion that you have no faith in?—an't it, now? I declare it does provoke me so, at times, that I—I—almost hate you, I do, indeed, Mr. Kerrigan!"

"Mr. Kerrigan," I repeated, "that's twice you have called me so since we have been speaking."

"And why not?" she replied sharply; "where would my eyes be if I didn't know that your very name is a sham?"

"How is that?"

"How is it, you ask!—why, you great goose, how often have I seen your mother's letters—it is true you keep them pretty close, but still I have got sight of them oftener than you think. And the postmaster—don't you think he knows?"

"And did he tell you?"

"Oh! of course not," and she smiled with provoking archness; "he is a confidential friend of yours—ahem!—he merely pointed out the address to me, one day I was in there—he wouldn't give me the letter for you, having orders to leave your letters always till called for. Ah, Simon! Simon! hypocrisy and duplicity are, after all, hard to keep up! If I were you, I tell you what I'd do—I'd go back to Rome and get out some old *Dominus Vobiscum* or another—maybe St. Kevin from Ireland to hear your confession, and deliver you of your spare change by way of praying your dead relations out of purgatory, and all that—or else—" she paused for a moment, looked askance at me, and seeing that I had no desire to interrupt her, went on rapidly: "Or else, Simon! I'd be in earnest what I appeared to be, and let not that great bond of union—a common faith—be wanting between you and your family."

"But it ain't a Protestant—what more can I do to prove myself a Protestant?"

"Do!—why do what you do now, but do it in a different way, as though you were in earnest, which you ain't now!"

"This was more than I could bear. The last pull which she gave the reins was too tight even for my craven spirit, and I began to hold up my head a very little."

"I'll tell you what it is, then, Eve! I'm as much of a Protestant now as I ever can be. All the ministers in New England, with your aunt at their back, couldn't get me one step farther than you got me yourself at the very start. The fact is, I wouldn't listen to them at all, so they could never talk me into Protestantism, but you made me feel—you looked me into it, and in it now I am for good or ill!" I had worked myself up to a point of desperation, and I ended by catching her in my arms with an energy that was almost fierce, and, I believe, frightened her not a little. "I have accepted your theology, Eve! I have staked my temporal and eternal happiness on your love—I have given up—and for you—the myriad consolations of the Communion of Saints—but don't be too exacting—you have lowered me to the utmost in my own estimation—don't trample on me now that you have me down—spare me, Eve, and don't seek to pry into my miserable soul, let its secrets be my

own, and my heart shall be yours—yours ever and only."

One of the children just then happened to fall, and Eve broke away from my encircling arms, without a word or even a look by which I could calculate the effect of my almost involuntary appeal.

The reflections which followed when I found myself alone were anything but cheering to my lacerated heart. Here was I, shut out by my own suicidal act from the communion of the church in whose doctrines my faith was as strong as ever, for, like the devils, I believed and trembled. I would have long since rid myself of what I considered the burden of faith, and walked erect in the miserable freedom of the unbeliever, but shake it off I could not. Night and day it clung to me, and held my soul in its grasp of iron, its fearful truths staring me in the face like supernatural eyes of fire, burning and searing my very brain. My days were days of dismal, hopeless thought, and at night, even when sleep did weigh down my eyelids, visions of terror too often thrilled my soul. To balance all this I had the love of Eve and the fair children she had given me. Alas, even that, even these pure affections were not what they ought to be, sources of unalloyed happiness. Every one of my children was a separate cause of excruciating self-reproach. They were growing up not only in ignorance of true religion, but in bitter hostility to its divine doctrines, drinking in with every breath, the sour, acrid spirit of puritanical Protestantism, so diametrically opposed to the cheerful, genial, soul-enlivening faith in which I had grown to manhood. Oh! who can tell the torture of the thought that my apostasy affected not myself alone but every child I had, or might yet have, ay! and their children after them. This I had never taken into account until my children began to grow up around me, then it became one of the most deadly drops in the poisoned cup I had prepared for myself. Added to all this was now the thought that the wife for whose sake I had incurred such a fearful penalty, had no faith in me. "She sees me," thought I, "almost as I see myself, and how can she but despise me, traitor as I am to God and my own convictions. She sees me as a hypocrite, professing for worldly motives a religion which my soul abhors—I loathe, I detest myself—how can she but do the same?—oh wealth!—oh wife!—oh children! how dearly have I purchased you all, and yet you do not give me happiness—happiness!" I repeated with a slow moan, "oh! there is no more happiness for me! The God of Heaven who created me is angry with me—the mother who gave me birth is grown cold and strange, and those who once knew and loved me, know or love me no more—oh! would that I had never left the humble shelter of my paternal roof! would that I had never taken into my head the foolish notion of rising in the world—had I been contented in the lowly sphere wherein I was born—had I been 'poor in spirit' in my boyish days, I might now be cheerful and happy as a summer bird!"

Just then the softened voice of Eve spoke at my side, and her arm encircled my neck as she bent over me where I sat on a garden-bench.

"The dew is falling, Simon!" she said very gently; "had you not better come in?"

The voice and the words fell on my heart like softest music, and the pressure of the little hand was like the touch of an angel's wing. Hardly knowing what I did, I arose and followed Eve into the house, and the many-headed dragon took flight for that time.

(To be continued.)

AN INCIDENT AT A PIC NIC.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* writes: "A few days since a large party of persons left this city in the Baltimore cars to enjoy a Pic Nic at Fairview, near Chester. While in the woods the mother of a child three months old placed it in the care of an aunt. In the evening when the cars were about to return to the city, and the child was fast asleep on the ground in the grove, the aunt started for her bonnet; she had just sufficient time to return and get on board the train. Not observing the child in her hurry, she supposed the mother had taken it, but unfortunately the two women got into different cars, each supposing the other to have the child, so that it was not ascertained until the arrival of the train at the depot in this city, that it had been left behind. The father immediately hired a hack and returned to the grove, and was overjoyed to learn that a person living in the neighborhood had had her attention attracted to the sleeping infant, by the barking of a dog, and had taken it home to her employer's house. Here the father found it and was soon on his return to the distracted mother and aunt."

JEDDAH, THE SCENE OF THE LATE MASSACRE.

The following description of the city of Jeddah is from *McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary*: "Djidda, or Jidda, a port and city of Arabia in El-Hedjaz, being the port of Mecca, and one of the chief entrepôts for foreign commerce in the Peninsula. Resident population, according to Ali Bey, 5,000, but this number is often very much increased by the influx of strangers. The inhabitants are nearly all foreigners, or settlers from other parts of Arabia; the only natives being a few sheriff families attached exclusively to religion and law. Five mosques, poor and mean, the governor's house, and a small castle, mounting nine or ten guns, are the only public buildings, except the khans, which are numerous and handsome. The houses in the town, built of stone and Madrepore, are, from the perishable nature of the material, not very lasting; but in the suburbs they are mere huts, constructed of reeds and brushwood, inhabited principally by Bedouins. The streets are unpaved, but Djidda is, notwithstanding, cleaner, and in other respects superior to most Eastern cities of equal size. It is one of the holy places of Mahometanism, and its sanctity is increased by the neighborhood of the reputed tomb of Eve, a rude stone structure, about two miles to the north. The surrounding country is a bare desert, destitute of running streams; and though well-water is easily procurable, it is generally bad. The inhabitants collect the rain in cisterns, and the commonest necessities are brought from a distance. Corn, rice, butter, sugar, tobacco, oil, clothing, &c., are imported in very large quantities from Egypt, the Abyssinian coast, and (excepting butter) even from Persia and India. Djidda depends for its existence upon its trade, which is very extensive, and wholly of the transit kind. From the interior, dates and the celebrated balm of Mecca are brought for shipment westward; musk, civet, and incense are procured from Abyssinia; muslins, cloths, cambrics, teak timber, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, pepper, ginger, turmeric, shawls, tissue, &c., are brought from India; the Malay Islands send spices and (what is not generally known) young females for sale at the Mecca market. The coffee trade, which, next to that of grain, was formerly the most important, has much declined of late, partly owing to the free admission of American produce to the Mediterranean, but principally to the impolitic exactions of the Pacha of Egypt upon this branch of commerce. A trade in slaves is carried on with the Mozambique coast; and, altogether, it is calculated that the port of Djidda employs 250 vessels, great and small. The imported articles are conveyed by ships to Suez, whence they find their way to the Mediterranean ports, or by caravans to Mecca and Medina, from which cities they are again dispersed to Syria, Asia Minor, and Turkey. The caravans to Mecca start daily, those to Medina every forty or fifty days; but, besides, Djidda carries on no land trade, except occasionally with N. Yemen for corn. The duties upon corn were fully seven and a half per cent.; they are now double that amount; those upon Indian goods are from six to ten per cent., according to quality; the trade in grain is monopolized by the Egyptian Government. Twice, at least, in every year Djidda is inundated with inhabitants, viz., on the arrival of the Indian fleet, (about May,) when merchants from all quarters pour in to purchase at the first hand; and during the hajj, when pilgrims come from all the African ports in vast numbers. In 1831, about 20,000 pilgrims landed either at Djidda or Yembo, but mostly at the former. There is no manufacture in the town, everything, for use as well as consumption, is imported, and the occupations of the poorer, as also of the richer inhabitants, consist almost exclusively of barter."

DIOCESE OF CLIFTON.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY OF CLIFTON AND BRISTOL.

On Monday, 19th July, a lecture was delivered in the school room of St. Mary's, Bristol, by the Very Rev. Dr. English, on "Mary, Queen of Scots," the Rev. William Johnson, S.J., occupying the chair. The general interest of the subject, and the known capabilities of the lecturer, attracted so full a room that many were obliged to stand, and others to leave, for want of accommodation.

The Reverend lecturer commenced by stating that, notwithstanding the extent to which the unhappy Queen had been vilified, there was a very general opinion in the public mind that she, as well as her namesake, Marie Antoinette, had been treated with injustice by the partiality of historians. He proved in the clearest manner that many of the accusations laid against her were not only unsupported by any direct evidence, but were morally impossible. She had been charged with compassing the murder of Darnley, in order that she might marry Bothwell, and the Rev. gentleman painted in vivid colors the absurdity of supposing that a woman of Mary's exquisite refinement should be desirous of marriage with a man who at that time had had an eye hacked out of his head in a quarrel, was otherwise of an ungainly figure, rude in aspect, and coarse in manners. Other evil imputations he also showed to be highly improbable, from a want of congruity in the dates when the events occurred, and from the motives which would naturally influence them under the circumstances. He also pointed out the important fact that everything which transpired to Mary's detriment, especially those which affected her reputation, were found to

originate with English court, or its vile agents, and was, therefore, to be regarded with the greatest suspicion. The lecture was replete with anecdotes concerning the Queen's life, and the subject seemed to grow upon the Reverend lecturer's hands—as soon as one interesting incident was related others crowded upon his memory, and were given with a minuteness of detail which showed a most extensive acquaintance with historical narrative. In fine, after an hour's fluent discourse, he had only arrived at that period of her life when the silver casket of letters is pretended to be discovered, leaving the circumstances relating to her melancholy imprisonment, and her affecting but cruel death, wholly untouched; but he kindly promised to resume the subject early in August, and this announcement was hailed with delight and acclamation by the whole assembly.

THE GALWAY STEAM LINE.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP PRINCE ALBERT.

The new steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway and New York line, now lies at the foot of pier 39 North river, where she attracts considerable notice, and has many nautical admirers. She is quite new, having only made one voyage, as a kind of trial trip, before she was purchased by Mr. Lever for the line of ocean steamers to which she now belongs. Her burden is 2,000 tons, and her machinery is 1,000 horse power. She is rigged as a bark, and can carry as much canvas as an ordinary sailing ship. Her engines are a good deal more powerful than those of any other screw steamship in the world; hence the rapidity with which she skips along in any weather. She has ample accommodations for 10 first, 60 second and 540 third class passengers. She is upwards of 20 feet depth of hold, 30 feet in breadth of beam, and the length of her upper deck from stem to stern is 300 feet. Every part of the ship in which it is possible to substitute iron for wood is composed of iron, including her stanchions, inside fittings, where strength is requisite, and the entire body of the vessel. Nothing can exceed in pleasing beauty her appearance as she rests upon the water. Her lines are formed with such exactness, and she is rounded and finished with so much elegance, that instead of believing her to be a great ocean steamer of 2,000 tons burden and 1,000 horse power, one would imagine that she was a beautiful yacht adapted only to swift and pleasure. She is one of the swiftest ocean steamers in existence. On the passage from Galway, the time she made has never been surpassed by any steamer now running on the Atlantic. She left Galway roadstead a few minutes after midnight of the 27th of last month, and, therefore, early on the morning of the 28th, and arrived off Cape Race the Tuesday following at noon, thus making the shores of America in the incredibly short space of six days and a little over eleven hours! From this point she would have arrived at Halifax in thirty-six hours had she not been obliged to lie to for twenty-four hours in a dense fog. Her passage from Halifax to this city was the fastest on record, being accomplished in about fifty-two hours. It may be added that with the Prince Albert and the Galway route the voyage to Europe is shortened by two days, and her officers feel confident that they would take the palm in an equal contest from any vessel afloat, except the Adriatic or the American Empire. On the passage from Galway the Prince Albert contended against strong westerly gales, which continued three days, so that, under ordinary circumstances, her commander, Captain Waters, feels certain of having it in his power to make Cape Race inside of six days. Her interior finish and fittings are equal to those of any vessel, and she is provided with a magnificent drawing room for ladies to retire into whenever they feel inclined to leave the saloon. She has one point of superiority in her machinery which is possessed by no other steamer running on the Atlantic. It is Beatty's new screw, which works outside the rudder, and is better adapted to driving the vessel forward than any other now in use.

Already considerable shipments of Galway marble, at £7 8s. and £10 per ton, have been made to America; and a day, not very distant, may come when the hotels, coffee-houses and villas of New York and Boston may be decorated with the marble of Menlough and Connemara, as well as with the more costly marbles of Massa and Carrara. The Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland has placed Galway within eight to ten hours of Hollyhead, and within ten to thirteen hours of Liverpool. With proper steam vessels the passage from Galway to Halifax may be made in six days, and the journey from Halifax to Boston, United States, may be made by rail in twenty-four hours. The distance between the port of Galway, in Ireland, and Whitehaven on Cape Canso, in Nova Scotia, is about two thousand miles, and supposing a speed of sixteen or seventeen miles an hour to be attained, the Atlantic may be thus crossed from point to point in five days or five days and a half.

A FRENCH BARRISTER.—A French barrister, M. Delasalle, in defending one of the desperate gang of robbers and murderers just tried at Caen, thus wound up his speech: "Think, gentlemen, of the terrible consequences of a judicial mistake! You are now twelve in that box, and, in society, you may keep up each other's courage. But when my client's head rolls on the scaffold, you will be separated. The gory head will haunt your solitude and your domestic hearth; it will startle you on the desk of the counting-house, it will come between you and your children when you go to kiss them."

NEWS FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamship *Niagara*, with European dates to the 31st ult., arrived at Halifax, after a tedious voyage, on the 11th inst. Two more steamers, the *Propeller* and *Lady Eglinton*, were advertised to sail from Galway, the former for St. John's and Boston on the 21st of August, and the latter for Quebec. The news from the Continent is unimportant.

The British Parliament was rapidly winding up its business, preparatory to the prorogation, which was expected to take place on the 2d inst.

In the House of Commons sundry questions were proposed in regard to affairs in India.

Lord Stanley in reply said it was impossible to form an estimate of the present strength of the mutineers.

The total number of the Queen's force in India, on their way out, was 78,416; but 7,456 were reported sick, and 1,159 were drafts on their way out. At the latest returns there were 60,000 effectives and 11,000 drafts. As to the company's forces they were 18,558 Europeans on the 1st of July. After a deduction for casualties there was then a total of between 86,000 and 87,000 European troops in India.

The copyrights and stereotype plates of the "Parlor Library," together with the right of continuing the work, were sold by auction, lately, for £2,800; the stock to be taken at the cost of paper and printing: 1s. vols., at 3 1-2d.; 1s. 6d. vols., at 5 3-4d.; 2s. vols., at 7 3-4d.

The race for the Goodwood Cup resulted in the triumph of Saunterer, Fisherman coming in second, and nothing else near them. Only eight horses ran. The American horse Charleston was the last but one. Prioresse did not start. Mr. Merry, the owner of Saunterer, is said to have won £20,000 on the event.

The harvest reports from Ireland continue very satisfactory. The potato blight had not made its appearance to any appreciable extent in any part of Ireland.

The papers give an account of a grand banquet recently given by George Peabody to Mr. Mason, the American Minister to France, on his visiting London. Upwards of a hundred Americans and English were present.

The discussion upon the proposed addition to the fortifications of Antwerp was progressing in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.

An autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria is published conceding sundry reforms in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces.

The inscription commemorative of the opening of the works and the inauguration of the Cherbourg basin of Napoleon III. is engraved on a plate upwards of half a ton weight, and measuring nearly seven feet in length by nearly four in breadth. The inscription is as follows:

This basin, decreed on the 15th of April, 1803, by Napoleon I., was begun on the 28th of June, 1836, and was inaugurated on the 7th of August, 1858, in presence of their Majesties Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, his Excellency Admiral Hamelin being Minister of Marine.

The approaching Cherbourg *fetes* engrossed attention.

Rumors were current that a conspiracy against the Emperor had been discovered at St. Etienne, but they want confirmation.

The Prefect of the Department and Sub-Prefect of Cherbourg had been called to Paris to concert with the authorities measures of police for the safety of the Emperor, and of vigilance as regards Guernsey and Jersey.

Prince Napoleon is said to be devising measures to divert the stream of emigration which flows from France and Germany to America towards Algeria. Extraordinary advantages are to be held out to African colonists.

Two hundred of the people engaged in the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah had been arrested.

The *Aberia*, a Madrid journal, says the naval division of Spain had taken possession of some islands in the Gulf of Guinea, and that the commander of the division had made himself governor of them.

A musical festival on a monster scale, such being a biennial custom in Switzerland, is now about to come off at Zurich. Ten thousand musicians, vocal and instrumental, are this time to swell the choral anthem and deepen the rich diapason. There are various patriot hymns on the programme. A banquet where 12,000 Swiss and their guests are to fraternize under the canopy of the Helvetic sky is part of the announced performance.

The Queen and King of Spain were meeting with the most enthusiastic receptions in their journey to the Asturias.

Madame Champagnoux, daughter of Madame Roland, died at her residence, No. 24 Rue de Fluerus, Paris, at the age of seventy-seven. This lady was the only child of the celebrated Madame Roland, one of the brave women who perished on the scaffold during the French Revolution, the commencement of which she hailed with rapture, and the horrors of which she unavailingly deplored. Her memoirs are among the most interesting of that period. Shortly before her death she addressed a letter to her daughter Eudora, which is considered one of the most affecting farewells preserved in any language.

Elizabeth Barry, the last of the Crimean nurses, committed suicide in London last week. It is supposed that the painful scenes she witnessed in the hospitals affected her mind.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE GOLD REGION.

The steamship *St. Louis* arrived at this port on Thursday, the 11th inst., with California advices to the 20th July. The intelligence from the Frazer river is favorable to miners, though the California press was anxious to stop emigration to that place, and had, accordingly, represented the yield of precious ore as insignificant. The following details received by the *St. Louis* will be found interesting:

In California preparations for the political campaign of 1858 were in active progress. The San Francisco markets were rather dull, owing to recent heavy importations.

The accounts from the Frazer river gold mines are highly interesting. People on the spot represent the yield and quality of the dust as equal to the best California placers. It is estimated that at least thirty thousand persons have emigrated to the newly discovered diggings. From the 5th to the 18th of July no less than thirty-two vessels sailed from San Francisco for the port of Victoria direct, all of which had more or less passengers bound for Frazer river. The newspapers of California appear to be making every effort in their power to check the exodus. It was represented that mining operations had nearly ceased in consequence of the low stage of water in the rivers, also that the miners were suffering for want of provisions. A San Francisco trade circular, however, states that the demand for provisions for Frazer river had partially ceased, owing to the excessive supplies that had been forwarded. New gold discoveries of unusual richness are reported at Owen's Lake, in Southern California, and it was deemed probable that a portion of the emigration would be diverted to this new point of attraction.

In Oregon the Legislature had chosen Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith United State Senators, in anticipation of the admission of the Territory into the Union by the last Congress. The Indians had been tolerably quiet. Gen. Clarke was organizing an active campaign against the savages.

By way of Panama we have news from Acapulco of another revolution in the city of Mexico, and the elevation of ex-Governor Juan Jose Baz to the supreme authority.

From New Granada we have news dated at Panama on 31st of August. The most important portion of it is the passage of the Cass-Herran Convention, with the alterations made in it by the government of Bogota.

Late reports from San Juan del Norte received at Aspinwall, state that the Nicaraguan government was in favor of M. Belly's canal plan in preference to those proposed by Commodore Vanderbilt and Messrs. Webster and Allen.

The news from the South Pacific is dated Valparaiso on the 30th of June and at Callao on the 12th ult. Mr. Lomer, who was arrested some time since by the Peruvian government, on charges of conspiring for an invasion of that country with American filibusters, was convicted after trial, and sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in penal servitude. A like sentence was recorded against several other persons not then amenable to the courts. A serious misunderstanding had occurred between Peruvian and French man-of-war sailors at Callao, which went near producing a regular collision by broadside between the vessels. The exports of guano from the Chinchas continued large. Bolivia was disorganized. In Chili the election excitement had almost died out in the rural districts, but angry discussions ensued in the halls of Congress. Money was very scarce at Valparaiso, and trade had only slightly improved since last reports owing to that fact.

The dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are to the 21st of June. The annual report of the Minister of Finance shows that the nation is fast running into debt, its indebtedness on the 1st of April amounting to \$60,000. It is said that a government loan for \$500,000 is to be proposed. The new crop of wheat was very fine. A cargo of guano from Jarvis Island had reached Honolulu under favorable circumstances. Ireland has had the honor of furnishing the baptismal robe of the Prince Royal of Hawaii. The Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu was reorganized.

EUROPEAN COPYRIGHT LAWS.

The present laws respecting the duration of copyright in the various European nations are as follows: In England, the copyright lasts forty-two years absolutely, for the author's life, and seven years after his death. In Greece and in Sardinia it lasts only fifteen years from the date of publication. In the Roman States it extends to twelve years after the author's death. In Russia it lasts for twenty-five years after the author's death, and for ten years more if a new edition has been published in the last five years of the first term. In Belgium and Sweden it lasts twenty years after the author's death, with a provision, in Sweden, that, should the representative of the author neglect to continue the publication, the copyright falls to the State. In France it lasts for the benefit of children or widow (that is, to the widow, if she be, what is called in France, *en communautée de biens*, a peculiar arrangement in French marriage settlements, which establishes between husband and wife a perfect community in each other's property) thirty years after the author's death, but to other representatives only ten years. In Spain it lasts fifty years, reckoning from the author's death. In Austria, Bavaria, Por-

tugal, Prussia, Saxony, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Wurtemberg, and the States of the Germanic Confederation, it lasts thirty years from the author's death, to all his heirs and assigns without distinction; and in Denmark, till so recently as 1858, it lasted an indefinite period, provided the work was kept in print; now, however, it is restricted to a period of thirty years after the author's death, with a provision that republication by others is permitted when five years have elapsed in which a work has been out of print. In the United States copyright lasts for twenty-eight years, and an extension of fourteen years is granted to the author, if he lives, or to his widow, children and grandchildren. With regard to lectures, sermons, &c., the law of France appears to be that professors and preachers have the sole right of reproducing their lectures and sermons in print, but that advocates and political speakers, while they alone have the right to publish their speeches in a collective or separate form, cannot prevent their being published in the journals of the time as news. A knowledge of these facts will prove of great assistance to all who may have to discuss or consider the subject of international copyright. The general inference to be drawn from them is that all countries appear, by their various restrictions in time, to consider that there is no indefeasible or perpetual right of property in the productions of the brain.

TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are now in the United States, to be brought in connection with the Atlantic telegraph, something like 33,000 miles of inland lines, making a grand total, in the whole country, of about 25,000 miles of posts, upon which there are strung about 33,000 miles of telegraph wire.

The nominal capital invested in the existing lines is estimated at \$4,000,000, but the actual cost of construction did not probably exceed \$2,000,000, the balance having been about equally divided between the contractors who built the lines and the Morse patentees.

The estimated number of messages passing over all the lines is 4,000,000 per annum, or about 13,300 each business day.

IN OTHER PARTS OF AMERICA.

CUBA.

In 1853 the government in Cuba built a series of lines extending from Havana to all the principal points upon the island, and introduced the House machines. The lines were badly built and have been badly managed. About two years ago the House machines were discarded and the Morse established; but the lines still work irregularly, owing in some degree to the prevalence of atmospheric electricity. All the lines upon the island are controlled by the government.

MEXICO.

Some eight years since a party of Americans and Mexicans built a large extent of lines leading from the capital and from Vera Cruz; but none of the lines yielded more than their current expenses, and at the present time there is only a poor apology for a line between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

NEW GRANADA.

The only line in actual use is the Railroad line, built for that company in 1855. It extends from Aspinwall to Panama, and works very regularly.

SOUTH AMERICA.

One or two lines are in course of construction from the capitals of Chili and Peru, but there are none in actual operation.

TELEGRAPHS IN EUROPE.

On the Continent of Europe there are now in operation some 38,000 miles of land telegraph, divided up as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Great Britain.....	10,000	The Netherlands.....	600
France.....	8,000	Switzerland.....	1,603
Belgium.....	500	Italy.....	2,500
Germany & Austria.....	10,000	Russia.....	5,703
Spain and Portugal.....	600		
Total.....			38,000

SUMMARY OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

The following is a correct table of the number and length of the submarine cables laid down in the different parts of the world:

Cables.	Miles.	Wires.	Date.
Dover and Calais.....	24	4	1851
Dover and Ostend.....	25	6	1852
Holyhead and Howth.....	68	1	1852
England and Holland.....	115	3	1853
Port Patrick and Donaghadee.....	13	6	1853
Second cable do. do.....	13	6	1853
Italy and Corsica.....	65	6	1854
Corsica and Sardinia.....	10	6	1854
Denmark, across the Great Belt.....	18	3	1854
" " Little Belt.....	5	3	1854
" " Sound.....	12	3	1855
Across the Firth of Forth (Scotland).....	4	4	1855
Varna and Balaklava (across the Black Sea).....	340	1	1855
Balaklava and Eupatoria.....	60	1	1855
Across the Danube at Shumla.....	1	1	1855
Across the Hoogley River.....	2 1/2	—	—
Messina to Reggio.....	5	1	1856
Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	74	1	1856
Across the Straits of Northumberland, Prince Edward's Island.....	10 1/2	1	1856
Across the Bosphorus at Kandall.....	1	1	1856
Across Gut of Kauso, Nova Scotia.....	—	3	1856
Six cables across the mouths of the Danube at the Isle of Serpena, each one mile long, and having one conductor.....	6	6	1857
Across the Mississippi at Paducah.....	1	1	1851
From Petersburg to Cronstadt.....	10	1	1855
Across the St. Lawrence at Quebec.....	—	1	1855
Across the Soland, Isle of Wight (Eng.).....	3	4	1855
Small river crossings.....	20	—	—

Total length of submarine cables.....950 miles.

The total length of submarine cables laid down is 950 miles, and the length of the conducting wires in all is 2,660 miles. The attempt to lay the great Atlantic submarine cable being now successful, the length of cables laid down is increased to 2,564, and the length of conducting wires to 4,075 miles.

THE GERMANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

It is estimated by one thoroughly conversant with the German population of Philadelphia, that it numbers 80,000 souls. The same authority states that there are between eight and nine thousand voters among them.

Nearly, if not quite, one-half of the Germans of that city have immigrated since 1848. Hence there is far more intellectual activity, and more sympathy with the vast go-ahead-activeness of the American character among that class of population than there was anterior to that time.

There must have existed at least twenty political German clubs in 1856. These clubs embraced both Republicans and Democrats.

There are twenty-one German places of worship in the city. Of these three are Catholic, five are Lutheran, three Reformed German, one Baptist, one Methodist, seven synagogues, and one of Free Thinkers. One authority divides them numerously as follows: Catholics, 20,000; Protestants, 30,000; Jews, 15,000; Free Thinkers, 10,000; Indifferents, or persons not caring enough about religious tenets to take the trouble to avow their belief, 5,000—total, 80,000.

It is impossible to procure exactness concerning the relative strength of these different sects. An approximation, from careful German statisticians could only be had. We believe that these estimates, averaged, would give the truth near enough for all practical purposes.

There is but one benevolent society in the city which was exclusively German in its origin, and which is entirely German in its purposes. This is known under the name of *Deutsche Gesellschaft*. It is very old, and has been in existence since 1786. It is, therefore, the oldest German society in the city. When immigrants arrive the society procures them situations, gives them advice, and as far as possible prevents them from imposition and swindling in a strange land. The society is reputed to be wealthy. It is said to number about two hundred and fifty members. Its agency is on North Seventh street, just above Market. We have heard it said that it is so wealthy that the members are not obliged to contribute any longer. Its agent is not permitted to charge immigrants for information given, or services rendered to them.

"A man lately died in Boston from the effects of the growing in of a toe nail."

Did he? We regret to hear it. We regret still more to hear that any one has lived to a mature age without learning how to prevent "the growing in of a toe nail," by which we presume is meant that frequent occurrence of the corner of the nail growing into the overlying flesh, in consequence of wearing shoes or boots too tight. We have known cases of excruciating suffering arising from this cause; and only last week we rode down town in company with a surgeon on his way to operate on a toe that had become inflamed from the corner of the nail growing into the flesh. Now to prevent this difficulty: Do not cut away the offending corner of the nail, as is usually done, very short, but cut a notch in the centre, quite down to the quick, and keep that notch there until the difficulty is cured, which will sometimes be with the first cutting. The philosophy of the remedy is that the cut breaks the arch, and naturally changes the curvature of the nail, and makes the corners turn up instead of down.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

SKELETON'S OF MEN TEN FEET HIGH.—Mr. William D. Frazer writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Winchester, Ind., that half a mile northwest of that place there is an old fort, including about thirty-six acres of ground within the fortification. The mound in the centre is twenty-five feet high, while the fort or breastwork is only about fifteen feet. Directly east and west of the mounds are open or gateways, around which are other forts. A quarter of a mile northwest of the fort is the burying ground, where bones have been exhumed of men that were, perhaps, ten feet tall. Any one who doubts the latter statement, he says, may call at his office and see the evidence.

A MAINE MAN LOST.—Mr. Geo. W. Wood, of Palermo, was carried over St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 17th July. He was seen by a comrade for a moment or two after he went over, after which he disappeared, and as yet his body has not been found. The accident occurred as follows: He was standing on some planks which project over the platform of the mill directly above the Falls, turning a log with a "cant hook," when the hook slipped and he fell backwards down the precipice. He rose to the surface of the water, and attempted to swim to a ledge of rocks within a few feet of him, but was swept down by the strong current.

A LION IN THE PATH.—As the diligence which plies between Guelma and Bona, in Africa, was proceeding along the road, near the village of Penthiere, the horses all at once reared up and refused to advance, and the driver perceived a gigantic lion seated in the middle of the road. He at once informed the passengers, and they all manifested the greatest consternation; but at his suggestion they lighted chemical matches and burned paper. The light of the moon was, however, so strong that it paralyzed the glare of the flames, and they produced no effect on the lion. The consternation of the passengers was on the increase, when the animal relieved them by slowly walking away.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The copyright and "plant" of the Belfast *Daily Mercury*, with the job printing office attached, has been sold in the Court of Bankruptcy for £1,200.

Armagh.

The directors of the Newry and Armagh Railway have accepted the proposal of Messrs. McCormack, Green and King, for its construction. We have reason to believe that the contract is very satisfactory to the directors. It is expected that the contractors will be at work in the course of a fortnight. From the high character of the contractors—Mr. McCormack having made some of the very largest railways in Ireland—we are satisfied that the work will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.—*Guardian*.

A monthly fair is to be established in Armagh on the first Thursday in every month. The first fair to be held on Thursday, the 2d of September. The projected railway between Armagh and Newry, passing through a rich agricultural country, will materially serve the fairs. A railway from Armagh to Caledon is a desideratum, which, if realized, would give a great impulse to traffic, particularly in regard to agricultural produce.

Carlow.

The troop of the Royal Artillery that has been for some time past quartered in our barracks, left town en route for the Curragh Camp, where they are to remain until further orders arrive, which are eventually expected, for them to embark for the scene of warfare in the East. The Carlow Rifles, who have, since their re-embodiment, been billeted on the town, are now accommodated in the barracks. Their number amounts to about two hundred and forty-eight.—*Post*.

During many years the country never presented the appearance of a more luxuriant harvest than at present, the late rains proving most advantageous to the turnip and spring crops. The winter wheat is approaching to maturity, and reaping will commence in a few days. The potato crop is in a sound state, and as yet there is no appearance of blight. The markets are abundantly supplied with potatoes of the first quality at 7d. per stone.—*Sentinel*.

The July fair, being one of the newly established ones, was but poorly attended, owing to the want of publicity being given to it by the gentlemen who undertook the arrangement. The show of cattle of all sorts was, consequently, of a very meagre description, and the attendance of buyers from the same cause was small.

Clare.

The Clare Militia have received arms ammunition; and it has been intimated to the officers, that if they raise the Regiment to 800 men, they will be embodied for permanent duty. The same communication has been made to every Militia Regiment that volunteered for foreign service during the last war.

Additional police force are stationed at Kilnamona, owing to recent outrages in that quarter.

Cork.

The *Constitution* gives an amusing sketch of the career of one of those impostors who, on pretence of wealth, procure ready access to good society, and terminate the acquaintance by the plunder of his victims. Some years have elapsed since a tall, handsome man arrived in Carlow from America. He hinted that his wealth was immense, that his estates were extensive, and that being descended from Irish parents, his object in honoring Carlow with his presence was to secure a wife. He was, by a few families, considered a prize; his company was courted. He made love to one young woman, and was actually on the eve of marriage with another, who possessed a considerable amount of money. The match was broken off, suspicions having arisen that the "American estates" were as difficult to be traced on the map as the North West Passage to early navigators. He left the town, leaving some worthless articles behind him for the benefit of his landlady, and next appeared as a suitor for the hand of a young woman in the King's County. He contrived to borrow a sum of £100 from her father, giving him a fictitious cheque on a London Bank as security. After the performance of this successful exploit he disappeared from the scene, and was heard of no more; but it was satisfactorily ascertained that he was employed as a "herd driver" to farmers resident in the Western States of America.

The following incident took place recently in one of the Protestant places of worship in the city of Cork. A young man was quietly seated in a pew when into the same pew were ushered two ladies of most capacious amplitude of skirt. During a pause in the service the attendant approached, and with grave solemnity of voice and face whispered our friend that in advancing through the church one of the ladies had carried off a gentleman's hat in her crinoline, and begged him to mention it to them. It was a delicate undertaking, and our friend, who is moderately unsophisticated, seemed to hesitate. The attendant, however, was urgent, and the mysterious message was communicated. An expression of incredulity was visible in the brilliant eyes of the unconscious culprits; but the imperturbable countenance of the attendant indicated on his part a conviction that the abstracted article was there, and a hope that without unnecessarily detaining him it would be produced. A mutually accusing glance, and a search was instituted. After a good deal of rustling and bustling the captive was perceived

protruding itself; but it had got so imbedded in the unaccustomed convolutions that it required no small skill and perseverance to release it, and the attendant walked off with it with the air of a man who had achieved something worth talking of.

The Kinsale Regatta took place, and, notwithstanding the attractions of the Queens-town Regatta, which was going on the same day, there was a very large and fashionable attendance. The harbor looked quite gay, every boat being dressed out in her gayest colors, while the hills all around were crowded with well-dressed people. The band of the Cork City Artillery was present, and added considerably to the pleasures of the day. The Regatta concluded with the punt-chase and the amusing farce of the pig and the pole, which latter was won by one Pat Jagoe, who swam ashore after his pig, the animal displaying its swimming capabilities to perfection. In the evening fireworks were discharged from some of the vessels in port. The whole proceedings wound up by a ball, which was held in the hotel, and was well attended, there being about two hundred present. All passed off very satisfactory, and much to the credit of the committee who had the management, and especially to Captain Brine, to whom the Kinsale folks consider themselves in a great measure indebted for the day's amusement.—*Herald*.

The quantity of butter at our local market last week was 15,598 firkins, while there was in the same week last year 13,042 firkins. There was a good demand, with hardly any change in price, notwithstanding the very large quantity brought to market. The favorable accounts received from Australia, and Brazil, combined with a scarcity of Dutch butter in the London market, have kept up the value of Irish butter. The quantity at the Cork Butter Exchange since the commencement of this season to this date is 167,203 firkins; and for the corresponding period last year the number is about 25,000 less than this number.—*Reporter*, 24th July.

Two young boys, brothers, named Daniel and Michael Sullivan, were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat, carrying a sail, nearly opposite the new pier at Glenbrook. The accident was witnessed by several persons from both sides, but they had disappeared before assistance could be rendered. They were the two eldest of four children, their mother being a widow. Dan, the eldest, was employed in Mr. Lambkin's yacht; he was a good swimmer, and is supposed to have perished in attempting to save his brother.—*Reporter*.

We understand that after the celebration of the fetes at Cherbourg, the channel fleet will visit our harbor. This would be a most welcome event, as it is now so considerable a time since any large number of ships of war have been collected here. We should be glad if the Emperor were to send some of his navy at the same time, that they might contrast our harbor with the boasted work which has now been completed, after such enormous toil and expense. It is expected that the fleet will arrive towards the end of August.—*Ibid*.

As a hooker, laden with brick, was rounding Poor Head, she was struck by a heavy sea which carried away her mast and rudder. Just at the moment when all on board expected to perish, the pilot Dunne was seen approaching, who, at the imminent risk of his life, succeeded in rescuing them from destruction. This is not the first time this brave man has saved the lives of his fellow-creatures under similar circumstances.

The barque Venus from Liverpool to Cork, laden with salt, came into collision off the Queenstown light-house with the American ship Centurion, and sank immediately with all hands save one man who clung to the side of the ship till rescued. The captain belonged to Cork, and has left behind him a wife and five children.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Thomas Keefe. It appeared that the deceased, who was in the employment of Messrs. Olden, Veterinary Surgeons, dropped suddenly dead in a house in Market lane, where he went to procure change for notes. The Jury found that he died from natural causes.

The garrison of Kinsale now numbers nearly a thousand men. It comprises, Royal Artillery—Three officers and 150 men, with 100 horses; depot battalion detachments, eight officers and 230 men. West Cork Artillery Militia—Sixteen officers and 280 men, and the South Cork Light Infantry, 28 officers and 230 men.

The Directors of the Cork and Passage Railway have refused to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of Blackrock, to make a crossing over the railway from the New Wall.

The Mayor has been successful in persuading a number of city employers to pay their workmen on Fridays instead of Saturdays.

Dublin.

An address from the provisional committee of a new society, established for the promotion and cultivation of the Irish language, has been issued. The address commences thus: "Having long witnessed and much deplored the entire want of information amongst Irishmen on those subjects which should be known and cultivated by them—namely, the history, language, and literature of our native land, we have resolved on opening a competitive class for the study of the Irish language, with the view of diffusing through a knowledge of the tongue, an intimate acquaintance with the grand history and exalted literature of this long oppressed land. We are the more anxious to extend this knowledge, in order that it may be in the power of every Irishman to consult for himself those ancient annals and native writers whence only can be

obtained any true light upon those subjects, inasmuch as many of the works professing to be truthful delineations of ancient Irish history and manners not only are not such, but are so shamefully perverted as to be no other than additional palls thrown, at the instigation of our rulers, over the already too great obscurity that surrounds them. And the more thoroughly to excite the youth of Ireland to pursue this study and acquire the mastery of their native tongue, we purpose awarding prizes to the writers of the best original Irish essays upon such subjects as will be hereafter determined on. While seeking sympathy from all classes, and claiming the assistance and countenance of all ranks, we look in a particular manner for support to the young men of that class which may be emphatically termed the 'Irish of Ireland'—that class which alone has been, in all times, and through all changes unwaveringly faithful to the traditions and service of our country—who have ever suffered, and still continue to suffer, most from the wrongs that oppress her, and who love her all the better for the very suffering they endure for her sake. From amongst them we are proud to say we have ourselves sprung, and to the ennobling of the intellect, and the exalting of the morals of that class, we dedicate this our effort to avert from our country the undying shame of allowing our surpassingly beautiful language to sink into entire oblivion."

The Catholic University sessions closed with the usual examinations. Amongst the young gentlemen who were most successful in their examinations in obtaining the degree of scholarship was Mr. John Augustus O'Shea, of Maryborough. He gained the premium for the best English composition among the candidates of his standing (two years); he also got the highest marks for Greek and Latin answering, held third place in logic, and was one of three candidates selected out of twenty-one for special honors. Mr. J. H. O'Shea was the youngest student in the house to which he belonged (St. Patrick's), with the exception of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, son of the late John O'Connell.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Charles Hare, D.D., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, which melancholy event took place at Cheltenham, on Saturday, where he had been residing for the benefit of his health. Doctor Hare's death leaves a second vacancy among the Senior Fellows, the first having been created by the death of the Rev. Doctor Sadleir. Doctor Tooleken, we believe, will succeed to the second vacancy.—*Saunders*.

Operations have been commenced for the erection of a new bank, affording increased accommodation for the officials and the public. The contract for the same, taken by Messrs. Crowe & Sons, amounts to £4,786 10s. The site selected is in immediate connection with the present cash office. Mr. Charles Geoghegan is the architect.—*Builder*.

The Secretaries of the Hogan Fund beg to acknowledge £10 from Judge Elgee, Louisiana, United States, America; and £1 from Professor Hayden, Catholic University, Dublin; also Medical Students, Catholic University, per A. M. Sullivan, Esq., *Nation*, £2 2s.

The Orange Earl of Roden was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, at Dublin Castle, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

The Duke of Malakoff will visit Ireland in the autumn.

Galway.

A meeting of the Harbor and Town Commissioners was held, at which it was resolved that their joint memorial to the Earl of Derby, praying for a grant of £152,000 for the construction of a pier and breakwater should be presented by a deputation. The deputation nominated is as follows: The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clanarcy, Viscount Gough, Lord Dunkellin, Lord Dunlo, Sir Thomas N. Redington, K.C.B.; Pierce Joyce, High Sheriff, county Galway; John Wilson Lynch, High Sheriff, town of Galway; Rev. Peter Daly, Chairman Town Commissioners; P. M. Lynch, Chairman Harbor Commissioners; Sir Thomas J. Burke, Bart., M.P.; William H. Gregory, M.P.; Thomas M. Persse, E. C. Burke, W. G. Murray, John Blakeney, John Orrell Lever, Thomas Howard, Manchester; Bernard O'Flaherty.

It is now finally ascertained, we believe, that the motion for the abolition of the "freemen" of Galway has been abandoned. The question now is, who is to be the "man for Galway." Already the propriety of returning Mr. Lever for that borough has been mooted. Mr. French himself expresses his willingness to renounce his claims in favor of Mr. Lever, if his friends so desire it.

The latest ship purchased by Mr. Lever for the Galway line is the *Antelope*, Captain O'Brien, one of the fastest steamships afloat. She made her last voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to Kurrachee with troops through the Mozambique Channel in twenty-eight days, a feat unprecedented, we believe, in the Annals of steam navigation.

Although the notice for calling in the men of the Galway militia was very short, and many of them in remote parts of the county, over 300 mustered at Loughrea. The whole staff marched to Athenry, and proceeded by rail to Galway, where they remain until further orders. Some of the engineers, appointed to arrange the preliminaries for the lockspitting and the laying out of the Athenry and Tuam line, have arrived in Tuam, and commenced operations.

Tuam races will come off about the last week in August or first week in September.

Limerick.

Spillane, who testified falsely against the Cormacks, continues to reside in William street

Barracks, where he is taken the best care of. All his requirements are punctually attended to, and when he complains that he has not the delicacies of the season at table, the cause of complaint is immediately removed. He is, however, to be sent off as early as possible, much to the satisfaction and joy of the respectable men of the police force, who have been heartily disgusted with the duty imposed upon them in this instance.—*Reporter*.

Mr. Walsh, the respected superior of the Christian Schools, Limerick, accompanied by other members of the zealous and devoted order, proceeded to Newcastle West, to open the new schools established by the influence of the Very Rev. Mr. Brahan, the revered and justly esteemed Parish Priest, and afforded support and a "local habitation" by Edward Curling, Esq., J.P., under the sanction of Lord Courtenay, the lord of the soil, acting in consonance with the expressed and earnest wish of the inhabitants.—*Munster News*.

The Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway have given directions for the immediate completion of the works at the Limerick terminus.

The Lord Lieutenant has conferred the Commission of the Peace on Edward Gabbett, Esq., Mayor of Limerick.

The Limerick and Castle Connell extension to Killaloe Railway Bill has passed the House of Lords.

The breweries in Limerick are in full and constant work, the demand for malt liquor being very great.

The Cardiff Castle steamer has ceased to ply between Limerick and Kilrush, owing to want of adequate support.

Louth.

A memorial signed by all the Protestant clergymen between Dundalk and Enniskillen, has been sent to the Directors of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Line of Railway, urging them to discontinue the running of trains on Sundays. We hope the Directors will pay no heed to such an application, as compliance with the request of the ultra-sabbatarians would operate, in a special degree, against the innocent and healthful recreation of working men and their families, who have no opportunities of making a trip to the country and enjoying new and diversified scenes unless on Sundays. There is a something fanatical in endeavoring to throw an artificial cloud over the fair face of creation on Sundays. We hope that the majority of the Directors will set their faces against anything in the shape of a sabbatical ukase against the humbler classes. We are well satisfied that their compliance with the prayer of the memorial would not be ratified by the shareholders. Christianity is desecrated by any attempt to make it subserve the purposes of tyranny.—*Newry Examiner*.

An inquest was held in a house in the Barak lane, Drogheda, before Mr. Hugh Martin, Coroner for Meath, on view of the body of a carpenter, named Patrick Dempsey, who was unfortunately drowned in the river Boyne, by slipping off a plank. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned by the jury.

Meath.

The Meath Militia was called together for twenty-one days' drill in Trim, and they have been making themselves seen and felt there. They had a royal row on the first day of their convention, and tattered garments, black eyes, and broken noses are everywhere to be met. Some of the young blood of the force stripped off their outer garments, and conveyed them to the Boyne, expressing their conviction that the Queen was well able and very willing to supply them.

Monaghan.

The Monaghan Militia Regiment having been called out for twenty-one days' training, upwards of 300 assembled in the barrack yard. The following officers were present: Col. Forster, Major Coote, Captains Forster, Lloyd, Lewis.

Roscommon.

The seasonable supply of rain which has lately fallen proved of incalculable benefit to the crops; and though the oats was rather advanced for improvement in height, still it has been much added to within the last week. Hay making has been vigorously carried on, and with every prospect of a plentiful harvest. The potatoes were also stunted in their growth for want of rain, and an early attack of the disease apprehended. They now look greener and fresher, and are coming very slowly into market, which is not a bad proof of confidence. The wheat looked well from the beginning and still continues so.—*Messenger*, 24th July.

Sligo.

The Benson family have succeeded, at the Sligo Assizes, in sustaining their claim, as next of kin, to the property of the late Dr. Carter of Sligo, amounting to £15,000. Sir John Benson of Cork (and Sister); Dr. Benson, President of the College of Surgeons, Dublin (and sisters); Dr. Benson of Queenstown (and sisters)—all cousins of the late Dr. Carter—are the successful claimants.

Tipperary.

The South Tipperary Militia was called in for twenty-one days' training at Caher, and the several trains that arrived at that station conveyed numbers of the men. The "assembly" sounded in the square of Caher barracks, and about 600 men answered to their names. The men, having had their rations served out to them, proceeded to the gate, where there was an immense number of poor people, and distributed a large quantity of bread amongst them.

The guardians of the Tipperary Union have acceded to the request of the blind pauper boys to be instructed in music.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy and others, held in Thurles, it was resolved to bring the case of the Cormacks again before Parliament, and to call for an inquiry into the manner of their conviction.

At Clonmel Assizes a verdict for £100 was obtained by Messrs. Kielly of Waterford against the Royal Insurance Company, for the burning of their establishment in January.

The Tipperary *Examiner* states that the project of a railway from Clonmel to Dungarvan is about to be revived in a manner and with prospects that will ensure success.

Mr. Henry Davis, of Clonmel, a member of the Society of Friends, was drowned in Wexford recently.

Waterford.

Mr. Blake, M.P., has given the following notice of motion for early next session: "Select committee to inquire and report on the working of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, how far they have fulfilled the objects for which they were instituted, and the best means that could be adopted to induce their being more extensively availed of by the classes for whom they are intended; also to report on the best mode of placing on a footing satisfactory to all denominations throughout the country preparatory schools for the above; whether by a special grant or by compelling a better system of administering the funds of the endowed schools."

Dungarvan is fast filling up with visitors, whom the delightful weather and rare sea-bathing facilities of this now highly fashionable bathing place attract thither. If a small sum were expended in improving the strand, Dungarvan would be second to no watering place in Ireland.

Three persons were fined £3 each by the magistrates of Waterford for fishing with a net in a mill-stream, without license.

Samuel W. Perrott, Esq., has resigned the managership of the National Bank at Waterford. There is no sign of blight on the potato crop this year in Waterford or Kilkenny.

Mr. Thomas H. Blake has been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures at Waterford.

Mr. Edward S. Kenny has been elected Mayor's Secretary in Waterford, at a salary of £60 per annum.

Wexford.

Our enterprising countryman, Mr. Durgan, accompanied by Mr. Hone, Chairman of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, arrived in Wexford before the Grand Jury had closed their fiscal business. Mr. Durgan stated the purport of his visit to be—to open a railway between Wicklow and Enniscorthy. For the purpose of effectually carrying out the design, he proposed that the county should guarantee five per cent. on the undertaking. The proposition was supported by Mr. J. Redmond and Sir James Power, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved—That this meeting feels that railway communication with two lines, North and South, is essential to the prosperity of this county; and with the view of securing these benefits, we approve of the principle of a guarantee, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of a general meeting of the county. We also recommend that a committee be appointed to arrange the details, and report a county meeting to be hereafter summoned together."

As Mr. Philip Wall, a farmer and miller, residing at Belfane Cross, in the parish of Carne, was engaged superintending his men in "shelling" oats at one of his windmills, he was struck by the angle of one of the wings—or as they are called *crops*—behind the right ear, and was found lying on his face, in a state of utter insensibility, by one of the men. Dr. John Waddy was in attendance, and rendered all the immediate aid possible. After an examination of the injury, he expressed a desire to have the assistance of another medical man, and Dr. Robert J. Crane was sent for. They decided that as sensation had not improved, nor speech returned, an operation by the trepan was the only chance of giving relief. The operation was accordingly performed by Dr. Crane. Improvement followed in a short time, and he appeared so much relieved and spoke with so much ease, that his friends were beginning to hope that the case would not terminate fatally—but he again began to sink gradually, and expired.

Mr. Durgan has men engaged at Arklow, Enniscorthy, and Wexford, in taking an account of the traffic passing through these places, with a view to future railway movements.—*People*.

DEATHS.

July 20, at North Frederick street, Dublin, David Grainger, of Belfast.

July 23, in Nelson street, Augustus Cooke Purdon, Esq., of Huntingdon, county Westmeath.

July 24, at Cork street, Charles Alexander, son of Mr. H. R. Bass, Belfast.

July 25, suddenly, at her residence, 127 James's street, Mrs. Elizabeth Nash.

July 20, at his sister's residence, 14 Charleston terrace, Rathmines, Philip James Graham, son of James Graham, Esq., of Tamberlin, Arklow, county Wicklow.

July 22, at Sunday's Well, Cork, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Flinn, late of Dublin.

July 25, at Adelaide terrace, Cork, Jane Letitia, relict of the Rev. J. Copinger.

July 26, at Monkstown Castle, county Dublin, Teresa Jane, daughter of Francis Copinger, Esq.

July 15, at Whitby, Yorkshire, Frances Jane, daughter of the late John Beatty West, formerly M.P. for the city of Dublin.

July 15, at her residence, Kilmacanagh, Greenhills, county Dublin, Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas Gibbon, aged 45 years.

July 17, at Rathally, Cella Mary, relict of Manus Warde, Esq., of Doone, county Galway.

July 17, at Castledawson, Thomas Hilman, aged 69 years.

July 17, Frederick Usher, son of the late Usher Clarke, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, county Tipperary.

July 18, at Portlinton, in the 90th year of his age, Michael Grace, of Ballynann, Queen's County.

July 20, at his residence in Bortlesleigh, county Tipperary, Philip Carroll, Esq., aged 60 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

July 18, at the Grange, Fermoy, Elizabeth, wife of William Forward Austin.

July 19, at Ballyworkan, county Armagh, Thomas Pepper, aged 87 years.

July 20, in Wexford, Benjamin Vicary, solicitor, aged 92 years.

July 20, at Belfast, Margaret, wife of John Hill Renne, late of Londonderry.

July 21, the Rev. Joseph Lowry, of Liseara, Crossgar, in the 81st year of his age.

July 22, at Killyleagh, William Pigott Crozier, of Belfast.

July 24, at Galway, of disease of the heart, Mr. Geo. Marshall, the celebrated yacht designer and builder.

July 24, in her 83d year, at Thomastown, Elizabeth Sarah, relict of H. B. Innes, Esq., formerly of Innistogue, county Kilkenny.

July 25, at Fairymount, Blackrock, after a protracted illness, John James, eldest son of Patrick Dowdall, Esq., proprietor of the *Newry Examiner*.

July 20, at Leamington, Stephen Major, Esq., in his 70th year, only surviving son of the late Arthur Major, of Miltown, county Longford.

March 22, at Kyneton, Victoria, Jane, relict of the Rev. N. Bennett, Dungannon, county Tyrone.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

ORDINATIONS AT NAVAN.—Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, held an ordination in the Parish Church of Navan, on which occasion the splendid edifice was crowded by a most respectable congregation, including the friends of the Rev. gentlemen ordained. The gentlemen who received Holy Orders were the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Athboy, and the Rev. Mr. Flood, of Navan. His lordship was assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Power, Navan Seminary; Rev. Dr. Nulty, Mullingar; Rev. Dr. McCullagh, P. P., Athboy; Rev. Mr. Callery, P. P., Slane, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Navan. It is now more than thirty years since the Catholics of Navan enjoyed so grand a sight as that witnessed on the present occasion. On the previous morning in the same church, Dr. Cantwell confirmed over six hundred children of the diocese.—*Drogheda Argus*.

JERUSALEM.—It is asserted upon good authority that the Prussian government has recalled Consul Rosen, in consequence of the very peculiar character in which he has lately appeared before the world in his published letters and official acts. To the same source may be traced the report of Bishop Gobat's resignation of the See of Jerusalem. One-half of the Episcopal revenue is derived from an annual grant out of the Prussian treasury. The English moiety arises out of funded property producing £600 per annum.—*Morning Post*.

KILLARNEY YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—Shine Lalor, Esq., delivered a lecture on "The Irish Brigade," in the Hall of the Killarney Young Men's Society, to a large and highly-respectable audience. Upon the platform and the reserved seats at either side of it were most of the leading gentlemen and ladies of Killarney, and the Roman Catholic Clergy of the locality. The lecture, which occupied over two hours in the delivery, was received with marked enthusiasm.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. DOWNING, WATERFORD.—With regret we announce the premature and lamented demise of the Rev. Mr. Downing, O.S.F., the young and amiable Superior of the Franciscan Convent, Waterford, which took place on Sunday, 24th July, in that city. He was but a few months returned from Rome, where he completed his studies in the Convent of St. Isidore, and had entered with characteristic ardor on the duties of his new mission.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT.—There is no truth in the rumor that M. de Montalembert is now engaged in writing a work on Protestantism in England, or that he at any time entertained the idea of writing such a work. M. de Montalembert is now sojourning in Evian, in Savoy, for the benefit of his health.

It is with unfeigned sorrow we have to regret the death, on the 19th July, of the Rev. Mr. Magee, P.P., of Dunleer, a priest in every respect worthy of his mission. The Rev. gentleman's death was sudden, and unheralded by any premonitory symptoms. He attended the Office and High Mass solemnized in the Parochial Chapel of Louth, previously to the funeral of Rev. Mr. Bannon, and shortly after taking his seat in a covered car, in the line of the funeral procession, was seized with illness, fell back, and breathed his last in a few minutes. The Rev. gentleman died of disease of the heart. There is a striking coincidence in the all but simultaneous deaths of the two priests. Father Magee having succeeded Father Bannon as parish priest of Dunleer. May they rest in peace.—*Newry Examiner*.

At Liverpool Plains, Sydney, on the 9th of February, the foundation stone of a new Catholic church was laid in the presence of an interesting assemblage of people, comprising some of the leading *elite* of all creeds of the community. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. J. Coghlan, who, after the laying of the stone, addressed the assemblage in a most feeling and effective manner. The Rev. Mr. Coghlan stated that part of the funds had been subscribed by non-Catholics, and particularly members of the Jewish faith. At Richmond the foundation of another new church had also been commenced.—*Sydney Freeman's Journal*.

The diocese of Westminster has just been deprived of the services of the Rev. Don Alonso, formerly at SS. Peter and Paul, Clerkenwell, and lately at the Benedictine Convent, Hamersmith. Don Alonso has many expressions of respect and esteem on his retirement from the field in which he has labored for so many years, and his loss is much regretted by the good Benedictine Nuns. He will be succeeded in the chaplaincy at the convent by the Very Rev. Dr. Bans, formerly of the English College. —*Weekly Register*.

A letter from Rome of the 17th July says: "It is the custom of the Pope every year to present to the cardinals and prelates medals recording some recent event. The medal for last year, which has just been struck off, is relative to the visit to Bologna; on one side is the effigy of the Pope, and on the other a representation of his Holiness giving his benediction to that town and province, represented under the form of stately women."

At the Dominican Convent, Sion Hill, Miss Kate Potter, second daughter of the late Alderman Henry Potter, J.P., and Miss Dooley, made their solemn vows of profession, and were invested with the black veil. On the same occasion Miss Toole received the white veil. The Very Rev. Monsignor Yore, V.G., officiated, assisted by a number of clergymen.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

A Glasgow paper gives a lengthened report of a large meeting of Catholics in that city, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. R. Belany, of St. Mongo's, Glasgow. The testimonial consisted of a purse of sovereigns, a gold watch and chain, and a handsomely bound Catholic Bible.

The *Courrier du Gers* announces that Cardinal Wiseman was expected to arrive at Bagneres-de-Bigorre before the end of July. He comes to join Mgr. de Salinze, the Archbishop of Auch, who has been at Bagneres for some days.

A solemn High Mass for the repose of the soul of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Adelaide, Australia, was held in the parish church of Navan by his lordship, the Bishop of Meath, and a numerous body of his clergy.

Miss Segrave, of the county Dublin, who, in religion, has adopted the name Misses Mary Bernard, made her solemn profession, by taking the black veil. His Grace the Lord Primate officiated.

The Rev. Dr. Cleary, President of St. John's College, Waterford, has resigned in consequence of ill-health, arising from severe study. The Rev. gentleman is to go on the active duties of the mission.

Thirty thousand Christians have recently been found on an island north of Celebes, belonging to the East-Indian Archipelago. The Dutch have had the political control of the island for years.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, has been pleased to appoint Rev. Michael Terry to the curacy of the parishes of Knockenore and Kilewatermoi.

The Sultan has ordered the reconstruction of the Catholic Church at Jeddah, and that a monument shall be erected at his cost to the memory of the murdered French consul and his wife.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury passed through London recently on his return from Rome. His Lordship officiated on Sunday previous at the Cathedral at Brussels.

Henry Lambert, Esq., of Carnage, has subscribed one hundred pounds towards the erection of the new chapel of Terrerath, county Wexford.

The number of Catholics in Prussia and Poland is believed to be near 15,000,000.

Domestic.

ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—Fifty-nine persons were confirmed in St. Patrick's Church, Cumberland, on Saturday, 31st July, feast of St. Ignatius. The panegyric of the Saint was preached on the same occasion. One hundred and seven persons were confirmed in the Church of St. Ignatius, Mount Savage, on Tuesday, August 3d. Several American families, chiefly farmers, besides the laborers and others, form this congregation. Seventy-one persons were confirmed in the Church of St. Michael, Frostburg, on Wednesday. Seventeen persons were confirmed in the house of Mr. J. O'Farrell, near Grantsville, on Thursday. This congregation is without a church. Thirty persons were confirmed in the Church of St. Rose, at Blooming-rose, on Friday. Ten were confirmed in the Church of St. Peter, at Oakland, on Saturday. Eighty-one were confirmed in the new Church at Westernport, on Sunday. The Archbishop preached at Mass on the ceremonies of Baptism, and at Vespers on the virtues of St. Cajetan.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—The Rev. J. B. Kramer, of Erie, Pa., being on duty in St. Mary's Church of that city on Sunday, July 11, and feeling himself seized with a sudden cramp or like fit of illness, hastened to the adjoining parochial residence in search of an anodyne. In his haste, misled by the likeness of the vials, he took up one containing corrosive sublimate, which the cook, without his knowledge, had accidentally put there to be used for domestic purposes. Scarcely had a few drops passed his lips, when he discovered his mistake; but too late. The exceedingly small quantity of the poison taken allowed him to linger till next day, when he died, fortified by all the sacraments in the arms of the Vicar General. He was buried on the 18th with great solemnity. The deceased had formerly been in the diocese of Buffalo, and had only lately returned from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.—*U. S. Catholic Miscellany*.

DIOCESE OF LITTLE ROCK.—ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The Church of St. Mary's, situated on the bank of the Mississippi river, at Napoleon, Arkansas, the mouth of the Arkansas river—is a beautiful frame building, surrounded by a small square tower, with the glorious emblem of salvation above, and stands upon a block of twenty-one lots, presented by Colonel Creed Taylor, a convert to Catholicity. The altar is one of the most beautiful specimens of painting in the United States, being built of wood, and painted to represent Italian marble, by a clever German artist. This is the first church of any kind ever built in the county,

and the mellow sound of the Matin and Vesper bell ringing cheerily through the grand old woods, calling on man to bend his knee to nature's God, is impressive as it is solemn and edifying.

DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—In a previous number of this paper we spoke of the finish, build and appearance of the Catholic Church in this city, commenting upon the thoroughness of the structure, the beauty of its altar piece, and the neatness which pervaded the whole building. On Sunday, the 8th inst., it was appropriately dedicated to its Patron St. David, in the presence of a very large congregation, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Becon, of Portland, assisted by Rev. Mr. Putnam, Rev. Mr. Caraher, and Rev. Mr. Barron. The exercises consisted in passing round the church in procession, once upon the inside and once upon the outside, with the recital of prayers and the chanting of psalms; the celebration of Mass followed, and then a discourse from the Bishop, and a continuation of Mass closed the ceremonies.—*Rockland (Me.) Democrat*.

CATHOLIC CHURCH COMMENCED.—The work of building a Catholic Church in this city has been commenced. The site is on the corner of Lincoln and School streets, and the church will face the Common. It is to be 65 feet long by 45 feet wide, and is to be built of wood. Funds nearly sufficient for the completion of the edifice are already raised.—*Gardiner (Me.) Jour.*

CONFIRMATIONS.—On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Young confirmed 84 children at St. Vincent's Church, Youngstown. On the morning of the 9th the same Rt. Rev. Prelate confirmed 28 persons at the Church of the Holy Sacrament, Greensburg, amongst whom were several adults. On the morning of the 10th inst. the Bishop held confirmation at St. Joseph's Church, Johnstown. Forty were confirmed on the occasion.—*Pittsburgh Cath.*

ORDINATIONS.—On the morning of the 8th inst. Right Rev. Bishop Young ordained Rev. Edward Heppelius, O.S.B., Priest, at St. Vincent's Abbey, Youngstown, and the following gentlemen Subdeacons: Gerard Pilz, Placidius Pilz, Leander Schnear, Æmelian Wendel, and Gregory Bauer.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., in the Convent Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Poppleton street, two young ladies, Sister Jane Joyce (Sister Mary de Chantal) and Sister Mary de Bequer (Sister M. Cecilia), were admitted to the habit and white veil of the Order of Mercy, by the venerable Father Hickey, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. McColgan, Lyman and Malone. The sermon was preached by Rev. Ed. McColgan.—*Baltimore Cath. Mirror*.

BISHOP OF BOSTON.—The many friends of the Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, the illustrious Bishop of Boston, will learn with regret, that he is threatened with a failure of his eyesight. We sincerely hope that our next information may dissipate these fears, and that God may preserve him yet for long years of usefulness to His Church.—*Ibid.*

SACRILEGE.—The Catholic Church on Rugles street, Roxbury, Mass., was entered on a Sunday night recently by a thief, who ransacked the vestry, but being unable to find any plate, he left the sacred edifice as poor as when he entered it.

NEW CHURCHES.—On Sunday, July 18th, the corner stone of St. Anthony's Church was laid at Effingham, Illinois, a new but promising town of that State.

Eleven Sisters of Mercy from the house of the Order in Kinsale, Ireland, and destined for Cincinnati, arrived in this city by the Arago. The Superior of the house in Kinsale is the lady who conducted the Sisters of Mercy to the Crimea. The Sisters now arrived propose opening in Cincinnati a house similar in its objects to the Convent of Mercy in Houston street, New York. A company of Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, from their mother house at Aix-la-Chapelle, are expected in a few weeks at this port, also on their way to Cincinnati. This is an order little known, but which, like the little Sisters of the Poor, are most energetic in their efforts. They devote themselves in many ways to the poor and forlorn, and in Prussia have the care of the inmates in many of the public prisons.

We understand, says the Louisville *Courier*, that Mayor Pilcher was removed a day or two since to the Catholic Infirmary, on Fourth street, and placed under the care of the kind Sisters there. He is, we regret to hear, still failing, and his recovery is regarded as hopeless. This Mayor was the Know-Nothing chief of the Plug Uglies in the city of Louisville in its worst times. How true are the instincts of adversity, in pointing to true charity!

On the 26th June, feast of SS. John and Paul, the new Church of St. Mary, in Fort Wayne, was solemnly laid by Bishop Luers. Ten years ago there was neither church nor school, nor other Catholic institution in this city. Now it has two churches, one of them in course of rebuilding, to meet the increased wants of the population, a house of the Sisters, Catholic schools for boys and girls, &c.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll laid the corner stone of a new church at Newport, to be built for the German Catholics, on the 25th of July. The Rev. Father Fox, of Cincinnati, delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse on the occasion.

Rev. Deacon Peter Hart, a student of Mount St. Mary's, was raised to the priesthood on Saturday, 7th August, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, by Right Rev. Dr. Lamy, Bishop of Santa Fe.

The next Conference of the Clergy of the Cincinnati District will be held in the Cathedral Library, on Thursday, the 19th of August.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

A BRETON LEGEND.—There is a desolate plain between Auray and Pluvigner, a mournful stretch of uncultivated ground, formerly the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the houses of Blois and Montfort. Many hundred soldiers fell in the battle, and remains of armor and moldering bones have frequently been turned up there. The tradition runs, that the souls of these poor fellows, still compelled to haunt the dust they once inhabited, rise from the ground at a certain hour every night, and run the whole length of the funeral field. The moaning of the winds over this exposed surface is regarded as the expression of the anguish of the unshriven spirits, entreating for Masses. The worst of it is, that they are condemned to undergo this hopeless nightly exercise until doomsday, and to gallop on in a straight line, no matter what obstacles they may encounter. Woe to the traveller who falls in with one of these unhappy ghosts. The touch is death.—*Wayside Pictures.*

BALLOON ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.—M. Godard, the aeronaut, and his two sons, made a double ascent on the 19th, at Amiens. The sons went up together in a new balloon, and being favored with a fine breeze proceeded rapidly in a northern direction. The one in which M. Godard, sen., ascended was found to be defective, even while it was being filled, but he nevertheless persisted in ascending. He rose to a considerable height, when, from the escape of gas, the balloon was seen to descend with great velocity, amid cries of alarm from the crowd. Fortunately the covering of the balloon suddenly flew out and formed a kind of parachute, and the aeronaut came on the terrace of a house without sustaining more injury than some slight scratches on the forehead and face.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—At the Tribunal of Orleans the first result of the new law against imaginary and assumed titles of nobility begins to work. In all cases of law documents and official registration, the public functionary is empowered to require proof before any signature or designation of count, baron, or marquis is suffered to figure on parchments of the State, or notarial instruments. The local keeper of the rolls refused to inscribe Madame la Comtesse de C—, until satisfied that she had a legal right to this handle to her name, and a week was given for proof of nobility to be forthcoming. This stumbling-block will effectually trip up three-fourths of the French titular aristocracy.

SPARKLING PROSPECTS.—“Mlle. Moet, daughter of the proprietress of the well-known Champagne wines,” says a Paris letter in the *Gazette du Midi*, “is about to marry her cousin, M. Auban. Mlle. Moet having been married a good many years without having any children, had adopted her nephew, M. Auban, and some time after she gave birth to her daughter. It was then decided in the family that the two cousins, on arriving at a fitting age should be united. The young lady receives a fortune of £1,000,000 in money, 800,000*fr.* for residence and furniture, and 200,000*fr.* for a trousseau. The bridegroom receives a share in the business.”

FRENCH SOLDIERS EXERCISING IN THE SEINE.—The Paris papers say that several regiments of the Guard were exercised on Saturday morning, the 17th of July, in the Champ de Mars, under the command of General Melinet. During the manoeuvres two hundred of the 2d regiment of Grenadiers were ordered to swim across the Seine just below the Point d'Iena, and to discharge their muskets as they did so at an enemy supposed to be on the opposite bank. This movement was well executed and without any accident.

A FRENCH FLYING MACHINE.—The Emperor has made a present of 5,000*fr.* to a private in the line, who asserts he has discovered a solution for the great problem in aeronautics—the art of flying.

A most extraordinary discovery, which, for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Iriel. An immense chest full of gold and silver coins of English stamp has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained likewise in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by Bolingbroke, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters he mentions that “his retreat is convenient to the Seine,” and the house in question is found to possess a subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is evidently the result of the subscription raised by the party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive blow.

According to the *Gironde* of Bordeaux a vast mutual benefit society for all the commercial travellers of France is being formed at Paris with the authorization of the Government. By means of it, such travellers, on payment of a small contribution, will, if taken ill in any town in the course of their journey, find a representative of the society who will give them aid.

At the French exposition at Limoges a novel institution has just been created, which consists in awarding to meritorious agricultural laborers —“the veterans of the plough”—a medal, to which a yearly pension of £4 is attached in each case.

The fashionable world in Paris is thrown into a state of consternation by the horrible death of one of its favorite members, the Marquise de Rouge, who was driving out near Amiens, when her horses took fright and bolted across the country. She attempted to get out of the carriage, but her foot caught in the steps, and she was dragged along on rough stony ground for about a mile. When the horses were stopped she had already expired; all the flesh on her face had been torn off.

A strange affair occurred in a village in France. The grave digger found a skeleton, in which all the teeth were intact. It is a popular belief in that part of the country, that a dead person's tooth is an infallible preservative against toothache, and a number of the villagers made the man extract the teeth, and then they scrambled, and almost fought for the possession of them. Some tolerably well educated persons took part in this absurd conflict.

The *Moniteur*, on the vineyards, says the greater portion of the vines which serve for common use are far from falling in price, and manifest a marked firmness; the grapes, perfectly ripe, have been exposed in the markets, and a local journal says that if the fine weather continues this will be as large a year as 1822, when new wine was drunk on September 15th.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* speaks of the continuous symptoms of reviving animation in commerce. The present wheat harvest is regarded as the best among fair average crops in France; and, as there remains in store a large portion of last year's stock, France will hardly find it necessary this year to import for her own consumption.

A Paris letter, published in the *Nord* of Brussels, says: “The Plenipotentiaries have fixed all the essential bases of the electoral law for the Danubian Principalities. There are to be 20 deputies for Moldavia, and 17 for Wallachia. The age for the electors is fixed at 25, and of those eligible for election at 30. The amount of taxes required for entitling to the right of voting is moderate.”

An old inhabitant of Cherbourg, who was captain of the vessel in which the Emperor Napoleon I. made his first cruise, when Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery, has preserved the log-book, which he intends to present to his Majesty at his approaching visit. The name of this officer is Langcoin, formerly Sub-Inspector of the works in the port.

A skull has been offered to the *Académie Française* for sale, by a Mons. Verdier, as being that of Voltaire, the vendor being willing to verify its authenticity; but the academicians refused to purchase it, on a play that numerous other skulls would be brought forward as those of the philosopher.

The Emperor Napoleon has determined to present Mlle. Eveillard with £4,000, as a testimony of his admiration of her conduct and courage on the occasion of the barbarous murder of her father at Jeddah.

The indirect taxes in France produced for the first half of this year more than fourteen millions of francs over those of the first half of last year.

A thunder storm of extraordinary violence burst upon Paris recently.

ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON I.—The funeral car of the late Emperor Napoleon, about to be presented to the French, is at length finally ordered to be completed at Woolwich. The former estimate rendered to the War Department (said to have been £200) having been somewhat reduced, the work is to be recommenced. In addition to the man who acted as coachman to Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena, and who has given some information descriptive of the decorations and other portions of the carriage, as arranged for the funeral bier, and which are at present wanting, a second veteran who also served as guard over the Imperial captive, and who assisted in preparing the carriage for the purpose of the funeral, has been met with, and has described every particular required, so that no difficulty now remains in transforming it to its original condition.

THE USE OF THE MAGNET IN SURGERY.—A young man a tailor, named John Kenny, broke a needle into his hand, near the wrist, from which he suffered so severely that he was unable to follow his employment. Having tried the skill of several surgeons without receiving any relief, he last week called at a chemist's shop in Barnsley. The chemist examined the wound, and found that a portion of the needle was still there. He applied a magnet to it and extracted it from the hand, and by this means Kenny received immediate relief. The piece extracted was half an inch in length.

FRENCH FOXES.—The practice of importing foxes from France has silently prevailed for some time back, fox hunters not finding their British covers to abound sufficiently with the requisite vermin; but it seems that these Gallic reynards don't show sport, and are killed too easily by the Britanic hounds. News from Westphalia refers to a batch of eight foxes forwarded per rail to England from that locality, as a better breed, it being the native land of Reiniche Fuchs.

A plumber at Nottingham, who was sent to Maperly to examine a spout, as the water would not come down, found in the box at the summit a starling's nest, in which was a dead hen-bird sitting on her eggs. It seems a gardener had shot the male-bird, and its mate had suffered herself to be starved to death sooner than abandon her post.

The annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland commenced in Bath, on Tuesday, the 20th July, under the presidency of the Lord Talbot de Malahide. It promises to be one of the most successful meetings yet held by the Institute, both as regards the influence and numbers of those attending it and the objects of interest in the locality, Bath and its neighborhood being exceedingly rich in archaeological remains.

The 30,000 plates which form the hull of the Great Eastern are bound together by 3,000,000 rivets! These bolts hold together the framework of a structure which would carry 10,000 troops to India, with 18,000 tons of coal and cargo.

Thomas Cannon, the once celebrated pugilist and ex-champion of England, (under the name of the “Windsor Cannon,”) put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head, under circumstances of great destitution and misery.

The quantity of sewerage daily discharged into the Thames is 90,000,000 of gallons, while the volume of pure water falling into the river daily is only 400,000,000 gallons. The fish are dying hourly in shoals, in those corrupting waters.

The Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons has been enlarged, either to meet the prevailing fashion in the matter of skirts, or to accommodate a larger number of female politicians.

The Mayor of Melbourne is on his way to England with an address of congratulation to the Queen on the marriage of her daughter. The gentleman will arrive rather late.

It was stated in London that 80,000 European troops were requisite for the suppression of the insurrection in India, and that 26,000 was about the number available for field service.

Mrs. London, the authoress, died lately in London. Deceased was the writer of several well-known works on gardening, and enjoyed a pension of £100 from the Civil List.

The 6th Enniskillen Dragoons are to embark for Bengal as soon as tonnage can be procured. In all probability the 11th Hussars will also shortly embark for India.

Several deaths were reported in London on the 17th July from the heat of the weather.

SCOTLAND.

AN UNROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.—A young woman, daughter of a small farmer in the neighborhood of Alloa, and a juvenile smith in the neighborhood of her residence, having for some time past been mutually smitten with each other's charms, the pair agreed to make a runaway match of it, lest any objections to the union might be made by the parents of the damsel. Accordingly they eloped and arrived in Glasgow, en route to New York, where the smith has some friends. In the meantime Vulcan, in company with his lady-love, called on an acquaintance, with whom he had something to eat, after which they went out to take a view of the city. In the course of their perambulation the smith took his two companions into a shop, for the purpose of giving them refreshment, but they had not remained long, when he left them together, and has not since been heard of. It was afterwards discovered that he had gone to the house where they had first called on their arrival, and walked off with the girl's portmanteau, containing, besides her articles of wearing apparel, £5, which she had brought with her. The fellow has not been captured.—*Glasgow Bulletin.*

ANCIENT REMAINS.—The *Aberdeen Herald* gives an account of a fine specimen of a stone coffin which had been laid bare by persons digging for sand, on the western slope of the hill of Skilmonea, in the parish of Methlic, in Aberdeenshire, under the site of the “Rotten Cairn,” the stones of which had been carted away by the present tenant of the Skilmonea. The coffin lay imbedded in a firm concrete bank of sand, about two feet and a half beneath the surface of the ground. On its being opened the skeleton of a man was distinctly seen with legs doubled up, hands crossed on the breast, and head leaning to the right. Most of the bones have crumbled away, but the farmer has in his possession the teeth, in a beautiful state of preservation. Among the human bones was found the humerus of a dog, it having been not uncommon in early times to bury a small dog at the foot of the body. The coffin's date seems to be anterior to the introduction of Christianity into that part of the country. A druidical temple stood in the immediate vicinity.

STEAMERS FOR RUSSIA.—Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, have contracted for the building of two of the steamers of the Imperial Steam Navigation Company of the Volga. They are to be paddle vessels of about 600 tons each, and will be propelled by engines of 120 horse power, to be supplied by Messrs. Caird and Co. They will be so constructed as to have a very light draught of water, and when finished will be taken to pieces and shipped to St. Petersburg, whence they will be conveyed overland to the river which they are intended to navigate. The Volga, which is 2,700 miles in length, runs into the Caspian Sea by 32 different channels. Russia by this line of steamers can have quick and easy communication with the Persian coast.

LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES IN ZETLAND.—A sad accident is reported from Yell—the loss of a boat with her crew of five or six men, leaving about thirty orphans behind them. The men belonged to the village of Sellafirth. The missing sloop at the Faroe fishing is now given up for lost. Fifteen or sixteen men have perished in her, and have left nine widows and thirty-

three children. A boat from North Mayne, which was missing, has fortunately returned safe.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

Mr. Robert Dalglish, one of the members for Glasgow, has subscribed £100 for the purchase of a tent to accommodate those who attend on Sundays the preaching on Glasgow green, in connection with the Abstinents' Union.

Sir Roderick Murchison arrived in the North of Scotland upon a geological tour. His tour is likely to embrace the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Orkney, and possibly Zetland.

BELGIUM.

THE USES OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—A murderer at Antwerp, having left his boots on the scene of his crime, a photograph and description of these articles were sent round to all the neighboring shoemakers. At length one of them came forward and recognized the boots as made by him for an individual whom he described, and who was already in custody on suspicion. This led to other proof, which incontestably fixed the crime on the prisoner and an associate.

The Belgian Congress de la Propriété Littéraire et Artistique will assemble at Brussels on the 27th of September next. The meeting is announced to last from four to five days, and various questions relating to literary and artistic copyright will be discussed.

ITALY.

THE RIGHT USE OF THE EYES.—An Italian bishop, who had endured much persecution with a calm unruffled temper, was asked how he attained such a mastery over himself. “By making a right use of my eyes,” said he, “I first look up to heaven as the place whither I am going to live for ever. I next look down upon the earth, and consider how small a space of it will soon be all that I can occupy or want. I then look around me, and think how many are far more wretched than I am.”

THE COMET.—The long-expected comet of Charles V. is beginning to enter an appearance at last. It has been detected in a faint and dim, but this time unmistakable, presence below the horizon, at the Paris Observatory. It is but fair to add that, so early as the 2d of June, Professor Donati, at Florence, had cried “Eureka,” and indicated the point at which it was about to emerge.

At Florence rumors have been afloat respecting the seizure, at Leghorn and Lucca, of infernal machines, made after the model of, and apparently for purposes similar to, those of the Paris attempt.

The *Ciglio*, a journal published in Florence, has been suppressed, in consequence of an article insulting to the Tuscan government.

GERMANY.

STATE TRIALS IN GERMANY.—A criminal court of Mecklenburg Schwerin has just concluded the trial of 15 men of superior intellectual and social position for a conspiracy that expired in 1851, and was only discovered two years after its demise. The culprits were a committee in correspondence with some secret society of Berlin, which proposed to upset the princes and monarchs of Germany, and to establish a united republic on their ruins. The sentences of eleven of the accused varied from four months to three years; three were acquitted; and one having died, escaped the judgment of this slow tribunal.

The Munich *Gazette* publishes the report of the jury appointed to award the prizes offered by King Maximilian for the two best tragedies. The number of competitors was 113, of whom 11 were set aside as having departed from the conditions laid down. The first prize was given to M. Heyes, of Munich, for his “Sabines,” and the second to M. Jordan, of Frankford, for his “Widow of Agis.”

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has arrived at St. Petersburg from his visit to Archangel. The Central Committee for the Emancipation of the Serfs has drawn up regulations for the organization and administration of the rural communes, and for fixing the relations between the nobles and the serfs. This was done by the direction of the government. The organization recommended is of such a nature that, if adopted, it would render the emancipation of the serfs perfectly illusory, and would therefore produce consequences of the greatest gravity. For example, it is enacted that each seigniorial estate shall form a commune, and that the owner shall be the chief of it. Each commune is to have an administration. One of its duties will be to divide the lands awarded by the noble, to impose taxes, and to decide on the admission of new, or the departure of old members of the commune. But no admission can be made, and no permission whatever to leave be granted except with the express consent of the noble; and most of its decisions are not to be valid, unless confirmed by him. In cases of insolence, disorder, or drunkenness, the noble can, of his own sole authority, inflict punishment not exceeding ten blows from a rod, or three days' imprisonment. The chief of the commune can, in his absence, transfer all his powers to his steward. The project seems intended to fulfil a threat which many of the nobles make, and that is—to cause the situation of the serf to be not only no better, but even worse than before the emancipation.

TRAVEL OVER SNOW BY STEAM.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that a Polish exile in Siberia has invented a means of applying steam-power to the traction of the sledges, by which journeys may be rapidly made on the frozen rivers and steppes covered with frozen snow which abound in the Russian dominions.

HOME MISCELLANY.

THE GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—At the last meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, Dr. C. T. Jackson gave an account of his recent visit to the gold mines of Guilford, Davidson, and Montgomery, North Carolina: "The veins are in argillaceous slate. In the Guilford mines, originally opened for gold, which occurs in the decomposed rock on the sides of the vein, copper ore is found at the contact of granite with argillaceous slate. There is also a vein of quartz, with sulphuret of copper eight feet thick. At the Washington mine, Davidson County, the ore is a brown blende, with argentiferous galena, containing particles of gold; in trying to drive off the zinc much silver was lost; the old Welsh blende is now used for washing, with great profit. The Steele gold mine, in Montgomery County, is rich; the gold is associated with blende, and argentiferous galena, the rock being argillaceous slate with veins of quartz: this is richer than most of the California gold veins; before being washed its value may be estimated safely at from \$300 to \$500 a ton. North Carolina is a remarkable mineral State, though mining is not generally carried on by the people, who follow agricultural pursuits, and only wash out a little gold as an exceptional employment, and with the rudest implements."

INDIAN BATTLE.—We learn from a gentleman just down from the Red River country that a fierce and bloody battle occurred between bands of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, near Big Stone Lake, in Minnesota, on the 14th of July. The Chippewas lay in ambush, and when their enemies came within shooting distance, dropped twenty of them at the first fire. A hand-to-hand encounter then ensued, both parties fighting desperately. In this the Sioux lost six more of their men, but killed eleven of the Chippewas. These tribes cannot meet now without coming to battle, and it behooves the Government to send a sufficient force to keep them in order. For the sake of humanity a stop ought to be put to this work of mutual extermination, and for the additional reason that, so long as the bloody feud continues, the security of the white settlements is endangered. The first step should be to confine them to their respective reservations, not permitting them as heretofore, contrary to treaty stipulations, to prowl at large over the country.—*Chicago Press and Tribune of August 2.*

THE DISCONSOLATE SPARROW.—A lady, residing in Brighton, recently owned a pair of beautiful Java sparrows, which were the pets of the family and objects of admiration to all who saw them. One of them suddenly died. Its disconsolate mate refused to taste the food offered it but sat upon its perch, looking wistfully about, and with sad and gentle notes seemed constantly to be calling its mate. The bird refused to sleep, and, after various devices to banish its grief, the lady placed a small looking-glass inside the cage. This reflected its own image, and wrought in a few days an entire change in the manner of the bird. It commenced singing loudly, which it continues to do, but receiving no response from its mate it is continually quarrelling with its shadow. In its anger, it occasionally flies at the glass, striking it with its beak, and is only prevented from injuring itself by removing the glass from the cage until it recovers from its passionate outbreaks, when the glass is replaced.—*Boston Journal.*

THE OREGON INDIAN WAR.—The defeat of Colonel Steptoe by the disaffected Indians of Oregon has excited the most serious apprehensions of a general outbreak among the several powerful tribes of that territory. The pretended cause of their conduct is their determined purpose to prevent the consummation of a rumored purpose of the whites to lay out a road from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. This proposed road will run through their favorite hunting grounds, and they threaten to massacre whoever shall venture upon the route. The ambush laid for Col. S. was adroitly arranged; and but that he suspected something wrong and slightly diverged from his proposed route, the massacre would have been general. There are said to have been six different tribes in the battle, which continued for several hours. In his retreat, a large amount of baggage was left behind; and so hard was the pursuit of the Indians that the troops made eighty-five miles in twenty hours.—*Albany Journal.*

PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—The ides of August are on the wane, and our sportsmen are brushing up their long neglected shooting irons, preparatory to the slaughter which will be shortly inaugurated. The chickens are in fine condition, and secure in the protection of our game laws, have become almost as tame as barn yard fowls. The Game Club of this city deserve much credit for their vigilance in securing an observance of the game law, and will receive their reward in the rare sport which commences next week. We observe that the Game Club of Chicago have been equally vigilant. One chap arrested for shooting a prairie hen, with a brood of chickens just out of the shell, was fined to the full extent of the law—lost his gun valued at \$65, and afterwards making an assault upon one of the members of the Game Club, received a good flogging and was subsequently fined \$19 for the assault.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

NITRE BEDS.—At Bahia, in the Brazils, near San Francisco River, 180 leagues from the city of Bahia, a great natural deposit of nitrate of soda has been discovered, extending sixty miles along the valley.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—A recent writer says that the avenues in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, thus far discovered, number two hundred and seventy-five, and their aggregate length is estimated at two hundred miles. Mr. Holston, who was in the cave when the iron lamp was lost, still resides near its mouth. He is now 90 years of age. Stephen, the old guide, died last year. The temperature of the air of the cave, the same writer remarks, is at fifty-nine degrees Fahrenheit, the air dry and salubrious. No thunder is ever heard or lightning ever seen within the cave. A current of air is now coming out of the cave, and of sufficient force to "blow out" the blaze of a torch. Within the cave combustion goes on well, torches burn freely, and respiration is easy. Darkness there is so thick that it can be felt, and silence so profound as to be impressive beyond description.

EMIGRATION FROM SWEDEN.—According to official statements, (the accuracy of which in Sweden is well known,) the number of Swedes who had emigrated to the United States up to the year 1855 was 16,000. Add one-fourth of that number for the last three years, (4,000,) and 5,000 for their natural increase, (the mortality among them, both on sea and land, has sometimes been very great,) and you have a total of 25,000, which is, I think, pretty near the fact. Official statements of emigration from Norway to the United States also represent the exodus of 100,000 persons, and adding half this amount for their natural increase, we shall have 150,000, making a total Scandinavian population of 175,000 in the United States, or adding 5,000 Danes seduced into Mormonism, say 180,000.

NEWS FROM UTAH.—A despatch from St. Joseph's (2d inst.) says that the Salt Lake mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance. Order and quiet had been restored throughout Utah, and the Mormons expressed themselves highly pleased with the Territorial officers. Upon Gen. Johnston's entrance into the city, the few remaining Mormons fled. Commissioners Powell and McCulloch having completed the duty assigned them, were passed at Fort Laramie en route for home. Gen. Johnston had issued a proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, nor were any troops allowed to enter the city under any pretext. The rivers on the route are all high. The Indians were quiet.

SNOW AT THE MOUNTAINS.—On the 24th ult., there was a snow storm at Mount Washington in a dress of pure white. Such a fact has never been recorded before. Snow has fallen in June and August, but the present occupants of the Mountain House assert that although spits of snow have been known to fall in July, that the present is the only instance on record of its falling to a depth sufficient to cover the ground in that mantle. The roof of the house on the mountain top was completely covered, and a party, thirteen in number, who passed the night there, indulged themselves before breakfast in a game of snow-balling. The mercury fell to 30, and ice was found in the pools on the summit.—*State of Maine.*

CURIOUS PITCHER.—Prominent among the curiosities at the Hermitage, once the home of General Jackson, is a wooden pitcher remarkable both on account of the artistic skill displayed and the celebrity of the tree from which the wood was procured. It was made of wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. The pitcher was presented by the coopers of Philadelphia, and although it is not larger than a common cream-jug, it contains seven hundred and fifty staves. The hoops, lid and handle are of silver, the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joints, which are invisible to the naked eye.

AN EDITOR TRIED.—We believe it is rare that editors indulge in a drop, but when they do, their readers are sure to find them out. A Syracuse cotemporary was called upon to record a "melancholy event" at a time when his head was rather heavy, and did it up after the following manner: "Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, P. M., a man with a heel in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of the verdict returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives, to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life."

LIFE IN TEXAS.—Killing Indians is one of the wild sports of the Texans. A subscriber of the *Troy Budget*, residing in one of the northern counties of Texas, writing to that paper says: "I have been hunting Indians for two months. They killed two families of my neighbors, and their blood cried daily for revenge. My children, said I, was too old to go after Indians. I said I was of the right stamp; I know how to take them. We killed 74, and came off victorious. We lost one man, and one friendly Indian. I am 72 years old, but a soldier yet. I am a native of Berlin; was in Troy the first time sixty-three years ago."

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.—The old and erroneous idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains, north of the 40th parallel, is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken field, is completely refuted by Gov. Stevens' exploration. One of the officers of his party says in his report: "I find that my previous ideas of this Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rock and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear, cold water, and interspersed with meadows covered with a most luxuriant grass."

NEWS FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates are to the 26th ult. The *Waco Southerner* says that seven bands of Camanches had combined for the purpose of waging war on the whites, and that they numbered 800 to 1,000 braves. The people were rallying to the frontier to repel them. The Galveston *Civilian* says that from present indications cotton picking in Texas will be general by the 1st of August, and that unless an extraordinary calamity interferes the crop will be far the largest ever produced in Texas. The estimate of next year's receipts at this port alone is 200,000 bales.

A LARGE SHIP AT RONDOUT.—The Ocean Queen, built for Commodore Vandervbilt, arrived at Rondout where she is to complete her coaling, Friday evening. She is over 4,000 tons measurement, and is the largest vessel that ever passed the Highlands of the North River. Rondout is within fifty miles of Albany. Such a mammoth visitor so far up the Hudson is quite an event of modern times; although Hudson, twenty miles further north, was, not many years ago, the port of one of the largest whaling fleets of the United States.—*Catskill Recorder.*

TYROLESE HUNTERS.—We saw at the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad a company of Tyrolese, whose appearance was somewhat picturesque. They were from the district of Insbruck, in the Tyrol. They were chamois hunters, and had spent their lives in the pursuit of this calling, upon the Alps of their native country. They brought with them their arms and equipments. Their destination is Minnesota.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SENTIMENTAL SUICIDE.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says a young woman in that city committed suicide by taking strychnine, giving as a reason that she had been in better circumstances and could not bear to be working in the kitchen for a living. Among her effects were found scraps of poetry, snatches of love songs, and eleven daguerreotypes, nine of which were of men.

HAD NEVER SEEN A COLORED PERSON.—A lady twenty years of age, accompanied by a friend, arrived here in a vessel a few days since, from Machias, Me. Singular as it may appear, this was the first time she had ever taken "a leave of absence" from home. She states that she never saw a colored person nor a railroad until her arrival in New Bedford.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A CHALLENGE.—The Shakespeare Rowing Club of Toronto, C. W., lately challenged any club in the lakes, to row for the championship. We understand that the Lady Putnam Club, of Chicago, have challenged the above to row a five mile race at Detroit, on the 6th of October, for \$500 a side, and the "champion flag of the lakes."

CHICKEN SNAKES.—A peculiar kind of a reptile, known as the "chicken snake," exists in the Sacramento valley, and, perhaps, throughout other portions of the State. They will ascend the tallest oak and other trees for the purpose of catching the young birds, which are to be found in their nests among the branches.

A SMART DETECTIVE.—One of our detectives, says the *Chicago Times*, returning from the interior, by the Alton road a few days since, fell asleep in the cars and actually had his boots stolen by an Upper Mississippian. He was obliged to foot it from the depot to the office, at the court house. Sharp work that.

BAD FOR A PATRIOT.—The Wytheville (Va.) *Telegraph* says that Ex-President Comofort, of Mexico, dined at that place in passing through on Sunday, and was ousted from the table by the landlord, for "conduct not becoming a gentleman."

INAUGURATION OF BROOK'S MONUMENT.—On the 13th of October next, the anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights, it is proposed to inaugurate by appropriate ceremonies the new monument to General Brock, who fell on that occasion.

It is not generally known that an offer is pending from the Hudson's Bay Company to dispose of all their property in the United States to our government. Such, however, is the fact. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1845 the Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading houses situated in our territory, together with large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord Napier has been authorized to sell the entire of this property for the sum of \$600,000, which is considered, by competent judges, to be very cheap. Several meetings were held on the subject at the State department during the last winter, and the Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but there was a doubt as to the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, and therefore the sale was not effected.

A rumor is afloat of a new difficulty having arisen with the Republic of New Granada. It is said that that Republic has interposed objections to United States troops passing over the Isthmus of Panama to our Pacific Territories. If this be so it may be expected that our government will insist upon its right, based upon treaty stipulations, thus to transport troops to and from the Pacific. This right is claimed under the Treaty with New Granada of the 12th December, 1846.

There are now nineteen flour mills in St. Louis that turn out daily about six hundred barrels of flour. Multiply this by three hundred, the number of working days in a year, and we have one million eight hundred thousand barrels of flour made in St. Louis alone.

A letter to the *Courier du Canada*, written from Percy, C. W., on the 11th ult., complains that 51 American schooners, employed in mackerel fishing, had anchored on the 9th in Percy Bay, within two cable lengths of the shore, among the nets of the Canadian fishermen, causing them infinite damage. Not content with this, their crews paraded the streets of the village in a drunken and disorderly manner, attacking and beating in a most cruel manner the unoffensive fishermen. The *Courier* is of opinion that an official statement of these facts should at once be laid before his Excellency, and that the imperial executive should immediately apply to the American government for redress.

Information at the Indian Bureau shows a bad state of things in and about the Indian settlements west of Arkansas, in consequence of there being no military force in that region. Depredations by Camanches, and the growing demoralized condition of other Indians, even in the settlements, will soon give the government great trouble, and perhaps war, unless a sufficient force be sent to Fort Arbuckle and other posts to hold these savages and semi-savages in check.

A Wayne, N. Y., paper reports that a few days since, some parties observed a strange object on Lake Ontario, which proved to be a floating island covered with luxuriant vegetation, wending its way down the Lake impelled by the current, at the rate of 3 miles an hour. It was about five rods in length, and nearly of equal breadth; and Dr. Beardsley stepped on it and took possession in behalf of Uncle Sam.

The people of St. Paul are in earnest in regard to establishing an overland route to the Frazer river gold mines. The meetings there have resulted in the selection of Martin McCloud, an old pioneer in Minnesota, as agent to solicit subscriptions for fitting out a small company, who, under his directions, are to visit the gold regions and make all necessary explorations along the proposed route.

A white weasel has been shot in the vicinity of East Bridgewater, within a few weeks. The skin has been preserved, and is to be sent to Mr. Jenks, Principal of the Pierce Academy, Middleboro', who offered ten dollars for any specimen of this variety, as he intended, we believe, to prepare the same for the Massachusetts Natural History Society.

A strong move is being made to induce government to establish a line of posts, construct a wagon road, and to establish a mail communication by government steamers on the route from Minnesota to Oregon and Washington Territories. Senator Rice, Governor Stevens, and General Lane are especially active in this matter.

Columbus, Kentucky, is a hard place. An old farmer, who had been badly swindled there, said of it: "If the Angel Gabriel happens to light at Columbus, there'll be no resurrection, for they'll swindle him out of his trumpet before he can make a single toot."

A scheme is on foot to originate a great picnic at Put-in Bay, on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory. It is proposed that all the lake cities shall participate, and send boat loads of delegates.

This year the harvest moon occurs in August, rising for six successive nights at nearly the same hour, the present July moon being retarded only thirty-three and a half minutes in the average of six risings after the full.

The U. S. troops distinguished themselves remarkably during the recent battle with the Indians in Oregon, by the wonderful celerity with which they retreated. They fled ninety miles in a day.

It is estimated that \$20,000 worth of huckleberries will be sent this season from Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, and Camden counties, New Jersey, to the New York and Philadelphia markets.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation ordering the sale of public lands at Lecompton on the 1st and 15th of November, and at Kickapoo on the 1st and 19th of November.

The work of constructing the celebrated "Dundee improvement," being a dam in the Passaic, and a canal from it, near Paterson, has been commenced, and is now under way, with a strong force of men.

Less than an acre of land in St. Paul, that was purchased in 1848 at \$1 25, was sold on the 2d July for \$10,000 cash. Before the hard times, the owner had refused \$13,000 for the same city lot.

The correct mode of speaking the name of the new Paclous of the West is "Frazer," and the word should not be used in the possessive case.

The Secretary of the Navy is about starting in the Water Witch for an inspection of the navy yards of the whole seaboard.

There is some reason for believing that Gen. Harrison's old log cabin was set on fire by an American female domestic.

One hundred thousand roses are required to give a yield of 168 grains of the otto or oil of roses.

The *Pennsylvanian* announces that the infidels will hold a convention in Philadelphia in October next.

It is rumored that General Harney may be ordered to Washington Territory to carry on the winter campaign.

Four brothers named Reed are now incarcerated in the State prison of Georgia.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber, Chicopee, Mass.—The fare to California is, third class, \$100; second, \$175; and first, \$300; by the Mail Line via Aspinwall. Office, 177 West street, corner of Warren. The steamships Hermann and Washington take passengers to San Francisco around the "Cape." For first class, \$200; second, \$100; third, \$75. Office, 323 Greenwich street. The above offices are the only regular ones, and passengers should not buy tickets at any other. Mr. L. H. Simpson & Co., 19 Beaver street, has a regular line of sailing vessels to Frazor River. The Vickers sailed on the 15th with a full complement of passengers; charge for first cabin, \$150; second cabin, \$125; provisions, &c., included.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1858.

CATHOLICITY PAST AND PRESENT IN NEW YORK.

The imposing ceremony which took place on Sunday last in presence of over 150,000 persons of laying the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral—a ceremony which has marked an ineffaceable era in the profane, as well as in the Catholic annals of New York, naturally causes the Catholic mind to revert to the primitive position of the Church in this State, and to compare its actual standing now, with what it was less than a century ago. The retrospect is calculated to elate the Catholic heart, for the progress which the Church has made since then is worthy of its divine origin, of those who have been its missionaries and its guiding spirits, and has far outstript even the intellectual and material advancement of our country, extraordinary though it be.

Scarcely more than a hundred years ago the blood of Catholic martyrs flowed not many rods from where the City Hall now stands. The Rev. John Ury, convicted through the testimony of perjured witnesses, of an imaginary crime—but whose only real offence was being a Catholic priest—was hung on the 29th of August, 1741.

It was but natural that in New York, when it was yet under British rule, Catholics and their religion should be made the especial objects of persecution. As late as 1778, when British domination was so near its death—when the British flag was about to be taken down for ever as a governmental emblem, to be replaced by our own star-studded ensign, British domination took care to signalize its gasping moments by a last act of religious persecution. The Abbe de la Motte, chaplain of a French vessel which had been captured by the English, being on parole in the city of New York was pray-

ed by the Catholics of that city, who for many years had not had an opportunity of hearing Mass, to grant them the signal happiness of assisting at the holy sacrifice of man's redemption. The Abbe complied with the request of the New York Catholics, though he was refused permission to do so by the petty English tyrant who commanded in New York. The good clergyman was immediately arrested, thrown into prison, and kept closely incarcerated until he obtained his liberty by a cartel.

During the great revolutionary struggle, the English, accustomed to rule by exciting religious dissension among their opponents, had recourse to their traditional policy, and continually appealed to Protestant prejudice against the Revolution, but the patriots whose blood mingled with that of Catholics in the cause of liberty were not Know Nothings—the most genial place for these latter being in the British ranks. The traitor Arnold who may be looked upon as the representative of the Know-Nothingism of that day—fit instrument was he for such a purpose—was employed to influence the popular Protestant mind against the heads of the Revolution on account of their respect for their Catholic co-patriots and their alliance with the French.

Tradition tell us that the first Catholic chapel in New York, where now the sacred emblem of salvation glitters in the sun on the tall tops of so many spires, was an humble loft over the shop of a carpenter—and looking at the birth, so to say, of our religion in the State, we are involuntarily transported to the humble manger in which its Divine Founder took the form of those he came to save.

We next find the Catholics of New York respectfully requesting the city authorities to permit them to have the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up in a room in the Exchange—a request which—to the eternal shame of the then authorities be it recorded—was peremptorily refused. Subsequently we behold them obliged to hire public rooms for the purpose of worshipping their divine Saviour. At last, in 1786, the corner-stone of the first Catholic Church in New York was laid by the Spanish Ambassador. Mass was first offered up in it on the 4th of November, 1786, but the Church was not entirely completed until 1792, and was for twenty-three years the only temple erected for Catholic worship in New York. In June, 1809, the corner-stone of Saint Patrick's Cathedral was laid, but the Church was not consecrated until 1815, when New York enjoyed the happiness of having two Churches within its borders. In 1822 shrines arose in the interior of the States. In the city, St. Peter's and St. Patrick's could no longer accommodate the faithful, who, through emigration and conversion, were daily on the increase, and in May, 1826, the Catholic Churches, in the city of New York numbered three. The city then contained 35,000 Catholics, the State, 150,000, eight Churches, and eighteen priests.

But great as was the progress of the Church during the first fifty years of her history in this State, it sinks into insignificance when we compare it with her continued and astonishing onward march during the last twenty odd years. When our present venerated Archbishop was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of New York, in the year 1837, there were yet but seven churches in the city, and eleven in other parts of the State. The number of clergymen in the diocese amounted to fifty in all. The diocese of New York then included the present sees of Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and a portion of New Jersey. Within this circle there are now between five and six hundred churches, nearly four hundred clergymen and the number of Catholic souls is close on to six hundred thousand. In the Archbishop's Province of New York at the present time there are over eight hundred churches and nearly one million Catholic souls! The city of New York which a little more than seventy years ago had within its boundaries no temple dedicated to the true faith—which twenty years ago could number but seven, can now boast

of having over thirty places dedicated to Catholic worship within its precincts.

Even when we take into consideration the exalted virtues and talents of those who have been the standard-bearers of Catholicity in our State, the whole-souled abnegation, the untiring exertions of the soldiers of the Cross in New York, the guides of those whose minds directed, and who, with pen and tongue, triumphantly defended our holy Church from its ever-working enemies. The progress it has made during the last twenty years is so astounding, that the interposition of Divine Providence alone can explain it. He has caused the glorious efforts of his clergy to fructify a thousand fold. Through persecution by legislative enactment and by popular fanaticism and intolerance, 'mid cries of hatred from the enemies of the truth, spite the torch of the incendiary and the muttered rage of mobs, He has brought forth his Church triumphant from the struggle, strengthened and multiplied.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's, is a worthy inauguration of the third epoch of the History of the Church in New York. It is worthy of the Prelate who has watched over and directed its progress. May we see the New Cathedral consecrated by his hands and assist at the celebration by him of the first pontifical high mass within its sacred walls!

THE MISSIONARY PRIESTS OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

No Catholic ignores what has been effected for the glory of God and the advancement of the Church in this country during the last seven years, by the untiring zeal and the eloquent teachings of the pious priests who with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, have lately organized themselves into a religious congregation under the title which heads these remarks. Every locality in which they have labored can bear testimony to the numbers of those who had long remained deaf to the commands of the Church and who were brought back to God through the instrumentality of the Missionary Fathers. Since 1851, they have held missions in twenty-two dioceses, in seventeen Cathedrals, in sixty-six parish churches, and administered Holy Communion to over one hundred and seventy thousand persons.

The erection of a convent has now become absolutely necessary to the secure establishment of the Congregation among us. That worthy successors may be found to receive the mantle of the pious founders, accommodation is necessary for students and novices who may desire to devote their lives to the salvation of souls. To enable them to accomplish this object, the Rev. Fathers Hecker, Hewit, Deshon and Baker, appeal to the charity, liberality, and zeal of the Catholics of the United States. This appeal, we are fully persuaded, needs only to be laid before the Catholics of America to effect the object that the Rev. gentlemen, whose names it bears, propose. No Catholic who has observed the zealous labors of the Missionary Fathers and who has been rejoiced at the glorious result produced by their exertions, can remain deaf to such a call.

The Reverend Fathers have already made arrangements for the purchase of thirty-two lots of ground in the upper part of the city, on which they design building a church and a convent for the congregation. The rules of the community have been approved of by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, and copies of them have already been submitted for the approval of the Holy See. The Fathers intend giving a large number of missions during the coming Fall and Winter and will commence their pious labors in Providence, R. I., on the 1st of September.

We beg to call the especial attention of our readers to the circular of the Missionary priests of St. Paul, which will be found on our eleventh page. It has been in our hands for some time past, but we delayed publishing it in compliance with the expressed wish of the Rev. Gentlemen of the Congregation. We now lay it before the readers of the TABLET, fully satisfied that no comments we could add would be half so eloquent or effective as the simple appeal of the Missionaries of St. Paul.

A PROTECTORATE FOR IRELAND.

If the Atlantic Telegraph be a successful, in business parlance, a "paying" enterprise, a line will soon unite Ireland and the United States. It would seem necessary in a political as well as in a financial view that the the Irish end should not be under exclusively British influence. For as the continental news passes through England, it could be so tampered with by the English authorities or merchants, as to produce at this side, whatever financial or political effect they might desire. Therefore, it would appear to be the direct interest of this country to prevent England from enjoying the pleasure of an exclusive performance on the great electric string. The position and interest of France with regard to an Atlantic telegraph, are precisely the same as our own, and notwithstanding the continued cordial understanding, and the Queen's visit to Cherbourg, France knows her brave ally too well to place implicit reliance in her good faith with regard to the transmission of telegrams which would be unfavorable to her own interests. France is therefore interested and with her the other great powers of Europe in keeping British intrigue from playing fantasias on electric cables. Had we a line from some point in the United States to Valentia the news from this country could be prevented from passing through the English crucible by stretching a cable from some port in the South of Ireland to a port in France, say Brest for instance.

It has been suggested by certain daily journals—among them the *N. Y. Herald*—that considering the new position in which Ireland is placed as interpreter between two continents, it is of the highest importance that she should not be under the exclusive rule of any particular nation. They look upon her independence, or at least her neutrality as a *sine qua non* in the new order of things to be established by the revolution effected in trans-Atlantic communication. It is proposed that the neutrality, or the independence of the Island should be guaranteed by the Great Powers of Europe. The idea we have no doubt, would be well received on the Continent, particularly by the French people and, we are sufficiently bold to say, by their imperial ruler.

The *Herald* thus discourses with regard to the proposition:

Now that Ireland has become, by the establishment of the Atlantic telegraph and the Galway steamship line, the highway of nations between the two hemispheres, it becomes of the utmost importance that her government should be fairly and impartially administered and that no one nation should have exclusive jurisdiction over the island. Great Britain has now both terminal of the great telegraph on her dominions. It is not meet that she should have this power. She ought to be well satisfied with having the exclusive control of one of them, and should be content to place the other under the joint protection of the other great Powers. We therefore propose that Great Britain, France and the United States shall enter into a sort of tripartite treaty in respect to Ireland, similar to that proposed in respect to Cuba a few years ago. Ireland must be either neutral or independent.

The *Sun* deprecates the idea of placing Ireland under the joint protection of Great Britain, France, and the United States, and says:

Ireland finds the rule of one foreign power rather burdensome, and three masters would be worse. According to a high authority, no one can serve two masters, and to serve three is utterly impossible. A more rational proposition is to grant Ireland national independence, under a guarantee from all the great Powers that her independence shall be respected.

The position of Ireland, however, could not but be improved by a guaranteed neutrality. It would be virtually independence. It would, at least, be independence of England. However it may be, Ireland could lose nothing by being made the subject of deliberation in a Paris Congress.

We have been informed that the Rev. Mr. Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church in this city, will sail for Europe in the steamer *Arago*, on Saturday the 21st instant. His visit we understand has a double object: the transaction of business connected with the diocese, and the restoration of his health. The reverend gentleman has our best wishes for the safety and pleasure of his voyage, and we hope to see him return to his beloved flock with renewed health and spirits. In these wishes and hopes we but echo the sentiments of the many to whom he is endeared by ties of esteem or friendship.

INCAPACITY OF CADETS.

It is believed by many that the interesting members of the human race called children, have become entirely extinct in this country, and that humanity in the United States must be henceforth divided into big and little men and big and little women. The precocity which has caused this belief is by no means either moral or intellectual. It seems to consist in an early developed facility for calculation, a crude and not over scrupulous acquisitiveness, an ability to use profane language, to drink strong drinks and smoke bad cigars, at what is considered in other countries a tender age, but which in ours, is—our readers will excuse the qualificative—of the hardest description.

The lately published report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point is calculated to make American parents ask themselves if their children are really as "smart" as they and their children imagine. In that document which bears evidence of having been drawn up with the greatest care, and with rare impartiality, and conscientiousness, as times go, we find the striking statement that out of eighty or ninety cadets admitted yearly to the West Point Academy, rarely more than one-third graduate. The Government of the United States, in consequence of the difference between the number of admissions and graduates, incurs annually a great and entirely unnecessary expense in maintaining youths who, after having passed one or two years in the institution, are dismissed, or—which is but the same thing with a veil over it—requested to resign in consequence of incapacity to master the course of studies designed to prepare them for usefulness to the country. The cadets who fail to graduate through dismissal for misconduct or for violation of the rules of the Academy form a very trifling majority.

If we compare this result with that obtained in the military schools of France, in which the course of studies is far more difficult and takes a wider range than in West Point, we will not find the comparison at all flattering to our national vanity.

The Board of Visitors consider that this poor return for the amount of money yearly expended by the government is in some degree the effect of the present method of appointing cadets. A wise discretion, say they, is rarely if ever exercised in the nomination of cadets for appointment by the President. Education, talents, or mental adaptability are but secondary considerations to personal friendship or political reasons in motivating the decision of those who have the power of nominating for appointment. The Committee propose that when a vacancy occurs in a congressional district, the government should invite competition among all the youths desirous of obtaining the appointment of cadet.

The competitive system advocated by the Board would, we presume, have some effect in diminishing the number of the rejected, but the proportion of incapables is so large as to preclude the probability of the supposition that the actual system of appointment is, we will not say an exclusive—but even an important agent—in the wilting of the annual crop of cadets. The friends of any given administration would not certainly be willing to allow that their children, relations or friends show such a large percentage of dunceness over the common of their fellows, nor do we think they would be justified in admitting it. The expectation that the competitive system would effect an almost universal graduation is much too sanguine, and it might, instead of increasing the number of graduates only diminish the number of admissions. The latter result in itself would not be without benefit, for it would be a considerable yearly saving to the treasury.

We think the secret of the unpleasant fact is to be found in the manner in which the majority of parents in America bring up their children. The vanity of the latter is cultivated and developed by every possible means; they are taught to look on forwardness as manliness, and impudence as inde-

pendence. The restraint so necessary to give the habit of study to youth, to prepare the young mind for the intellectual labors which await it, to discipline it into a beneficial method of study, is entirely taken off at a preposterously early age; the child is allowed to study what he likes and how he likes, to throw by his grammar for sensation papers and pernicious novels, and when the time comes for serious application to serious studies, his mind, undisciplined by the gentle and vigilant care of a parent, emasculated by the puerile trash which formed its early nourishment, sinks under the first burden of science it endeavors to master, and lies down without hope of advance on the *pons asinorum*.

MORMON PEACE.

THE sincerity of the leaders of Mormonism in their pacific declarations towards the general government is not yet beyond question. Governor Cumming seems to have made a fool of himself and called it peace. The Peace Commissioners have returned, but whether they effected anything is not yet quite clear. The general opinion, however, is, that for all the good they accomplished in Utah, they might as well have remained at home. Whatever may be the amicable professions of Brigham Young to the United States officials, his proceedings towards all who do not belong to his execrable band are decidedly hostile. The "Gentiles" are treated by his orders with the utmost inhospitality. They cannot procure lodgings, and are obliged to camp in the streets or to elect a domicile in some stray box or abandoned wagon—if they be lucky to find either one or the other. For board they are obliged to pay enormous prices at a restaurant or hotel, of which Young enjoys the monopoly. The army is kept at a respectful distance from the City of the Great Salt Lake. All this does not look like peace, and the tranquility established in the territory, though not so bloody, seems to be of the same description as that which England has now been some time in endeavoring to establish in Oude. It is even reported that Young and his followers will have the extraordinary insolence to demand from the government the admission of Utah as a state, with Mormonism as one of its institutions. Brigham seems to have learned to despise the United States government and their citizens, and for this we may thank the temporizing policy which has been followed with regard to this arch-rebel and his fanatical horde. Had a vigorous and proper policy been pursued in his regard—had he been arrested for high treason and tried by Court-Martial for the offence—many of his adherents who, through fear, dare not quit his ranks when his eye was on them, would gladly take advantage of the liberty afforded them to escape from the thrall of Young, and the United States would no longer be disgraced in the eyes of all Christian nations, by the plague-spot of Mormonism in her territories.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

OUR exceedingly excitable population evidences a certain amount of impatience with regard to that disagreeable electric apparatus which is so long in getting ready to transmit Queen Victoria's message to our President and our President's reply to Queen Victoria. Besides the anxiety which they may be supposed to entertain with regard to what two such distinguished personages may say to each other from such a distance, they are in a very great hurry to see the illuminations of the public buildings, and of such private ones as may wish to honor the passing of the messages with a candle, to witness the fireworks which will be displayed in honor of the event, and to have a good time generally. The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen are naturally anxious to have the dinner which makes their teeth water at present, made an accomplished fact.

The fact is, that the enthusiasm of our citizens requires to be taken advantage of immediately, for it is as short-lived as it is

intense. They are ravenous of excitement, and require continually new objects to excite them. Every new surprise is like a school-boy's toy to them, and after the rapture which novelty has inspired them with has passed away, they throw their plaything aside and think no more about it. The Telegraph itself will be little more than a nine days' wonder with them, and if the transmission of the messages be not speedily accomplished, the Telegraph celebration will be a *flasco*. So the electricians had better expedite as much as possible the perfection of their task, or the too long pent-up enthusiasm of our fellow-citizens will have oozed out, like Bob Acres' courage, at their finger ends, and they will take their matinal coffee and go about their business as usual, until some new discovery, some mock-heroic Zouave, or some interesting murderer obliges them to manufacture fresh excitement.

A KNOW-NOTHING WHINE.—The *Express* in its comments on the great ceremony of Sunday last, confesses that the conduct of the immense multitude assembled, furnishes a model for all future gatherings—sacred or profane—in the city of New York. This seeming honesty on the part of our Know-Nothing cotemporary, is but a ruse to prepare the way for the disingenuousness which follows. Any allusion to the Irish, any sentence addressed to them, the *Express* looks upon—we should say feigns to look upon—as treason to the Republic. It talks about Protestant "liberality and charity, on which thousands of the Catholic poor," depend almost exclusively for food and raiment. This "Protestant liberality," is of that advantageous description, which brings from ten to fifty per cent. on the original outlay, and is earned by the hard toil of the Catholic poor. The *Express* was of course in duty bound not to let the ceremony pass without an attempt at a snarl; its dark-lantern supporters had a right to expect that from it at least. But the contemplation of the peaceful and orderly exhibition of Catholic might has had such an annihilating effect on that journal, that its attempted howl turned into a sickly whine. Poor Brooks!

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.—It is with the most profound regret that we chronicle the demise of the Most Reverend Archbishop Walsh, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The venerated Prelate breathed his last in Halifax, on the evening of the 10th inst. The regretted dignitary was but fifty-four years old at the time of his death. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place on Saturday last followed by a large concourse of the citizens of Halifax, of all classes and creeds. May he rest in peace!

CONVERSION.—Miss Margaretta Fox, whose family have been known by their connection with Spiritualism, was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, on Sunday last, in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street. This young lady has for some time past been under the instructions of Rev. Mr. Quinn, the worthy Pastor of St. Peter's. A great number of persons were present to witness the performance of the baptismal ceremony. Among them was the Hon. Horace Greeley of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Orangeism "snubbed" from the Bench.—Public dinner at Galway to celebrate the departure of the "Prince Albert" steamer.—Death of Mother Mary Augustine Aikenhead, Foundress of the order of the Sisters of Charity in Ireland.—Cardinal Wiseman's visit to Dublin.—The Mayo Priests' Defence Fund.—Departure of the "Prince Albert" steamer.

DUBLIN, July 30th, 1858.

That rickety old institution known as "Orangeism" has been pulled up (as we say here) rather strongly, by Mr. Justice Christian in passing sentence on thirty Orangemen who were convicted before him at the late Derry Assizes of being engaged in one of these combinations of tom-foolery and bigotry called an "Orange Procession," at Ballyneal, near Mangerafelt. His Lordship said that at the first glance one would be struck rather more with the foolishness than the criminality of persons who indulged in such displays, and that, if there was nothing in them but the commemoration of some effete, old-world story, the parties joining in them would be more objects for pity or contempt than for indigna-

tion and punishment. But, he said, it was because experience showed that their true meaning was to offer insult and provocation to those who differed from the participants in them, that the law declared such demonstrations, which otherwise would be simply ridiculous, wrong and unlawful. How very foolish this score and a half of Orangemen must have looked huddled together in the dock, as they, and through them, the entire body to which they belong, received this stately rebuke from one of the most conscientious and accomplished judges on the Irish Bench, and who can imagine the feelings of that magnificent humbug, my Lord Enniskillen, the "Grand Master,"—of the several deputy-grand-masters, and of all the "Brethren" of all the Lodges,—when they learn and reflect that every man in the country who is the proprietor of an ounce of sense is laughing at them, and that there are Judges now who have the courage to punish them as they deserve. The batch of Orangemen in question were sentenced to a lengthened term of imprisonment and not to be liberated at the expiration of it unless they give security for their future good conduct.

The public dinner at Galway to celebrate the departure of the *Prince Albert* steamer, the second on the proposed line of Packets from Galway to America, "came off" with great eclat last week. The Lord Lieutenant went down specially to eat his dinner with the Galway people and to drink success to the Galway Line. Of course there was the proposing of healths and the returning of thanks customary on such festive occasions. The chairman, Mr. J. W. Lynch, High-Sheriff of the town of Galway, proposed the health of the Lord Lieutenant in his best English, and it was drunk "in special bumpers." His Excellency made a long speech in reply, in which, having talked a great deal about how grateful he was for the reception he had met with in Galway, he threw off a little ancient history, and a trifle of Poetry (from Tom Moore of course), and actually perpetrated a pun, to the effect that when he was Viceroy on a former occasion he was well aware of the advantage of having Galway as a North American Packet Station, but that there was then no lever with which to elevate the project. Of course the whole table was in a roar, and everybody said to everybody else that they never heard anything half so clever in the whole course of their lives. His Excellency concluded by expressing a hope that, if in future years he visited Galway, he would see a line of Packets between Galway and America firmly established. Mr. Lever also spoke; and everybody was agreed that, though a Manchester man, he was also "the man for Galway." He declared his determination to work at his project of proving that a line of Packets from Galway to America was the most efficient and rapid for the carriage of the mails. It is to be hoped—whatever object he may have in view as to personal profit, with which we have nothing to do—that he will succeed in proving this, for the result must be beneficial not only to Galway but to all Ireland.

Mother Mary Augustine Aikenhead, Foundress of the Order of the Religious Sisters of Charity in Ireland, died a few days since at the Convent of Our Lady, Mount Harold's Cross, near town. The community have been plunged into the deepest affliction by this event. The deceased, who had attained the fine old age of 70 years, had been suffering a painful illness for many years before her death.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, will visit Dublin early in August. During his stay he will preach at some of the churches, and it is said he will lecture at the Catholic University, and at the Dublin Catholic Young Men's Society, which is flourishing in the most gratifying manner. His Eminence will preach in Ballinasloe next month, on the occasion of the consecration of the beautiful new church which has been erected in that town. The Most Rev. Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, will perform the consecration ceremony. This visit of the Cardinal to Ireland is looked forward to with much interest by the Catholic public.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the "Mayo Priests' Defence Fund" will shortly be published. The Archbishop of Tuam has consented to have whatever balance may remain over after discharging all claims on the Fund, lodged in bank to his credit, to be used by him, as occasion may arise, in the maintenance of the rights of religious liberty.

The *Prince Albert* steamer left Galway on last Tuesday, 27th inst., for Halifax and New York, with 172 passengers, amid the cheers of the Galwegians, and their prayers and wishes that she might make a safe and rapid voyage. It is expected that she will make the run across in eight days, and considerable interest is felt at this side of the Atlantic as to the result of her trip. DUBLINER.

We ask the indulgence of our friends whose advertisements we are compelled to hold over this week on account of giving in full, the interesting account of laying the corner stone of the New Cathedral.

WANTED.—A Carrier to serve the TABLET on the East side of the City; an active man can do well as the route is a large one.

Literature.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DAVID. Volume III. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway. London: 16 Little Britain. 1858.

We are happy to bear evidence to the increased vigilance of the Editors of the Cyclopaedia. They have sensibly hearkened to the friendly hints given them on the appearance of the first and second volumes of their works, as to the absolute necessity of keeping a watchful eye over their various contributors that none of them should insinuate their personal prejudices to the detriment of history and truth. In this regard, as far as we have been able to inspect the third volume, we must chronicle a decided improvement, and we hope to see the Editors of the Cyclopaedia continue the same course. They will thus render the great work they have undertaken a benefit to the public.

They are accused, we see, of taking their materials wherever they find them, but we cannot look upon that as a defect. An entirely original Cyclopaedia would certainly be rather a curiosity. It is their duty on the contrary to have recourse to every source of information within their reach, to take the good that each offers and present the sum in a clear and concise manner to the reader.

The present volume is, in general, worthy of praise; the principal defect we have noticed is that some of the articles are written in a style so loose as to render necessary the re-perusal of certain passages. No account is given of the "Blackwater" or "Irish Rhine."

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S MAGAZINE. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1858.

The first yearly volume of this excellent little publication has just been brought out by the publishers in a very tasteful manner. We have noticed this juvenile publication on the appearance of each monthly number, and can now only repeat what we have already said with regard to it. It is a publication that we would gladly see in the hands of Catholic childhood throughout the country. The clearness and simplicity of the amusing and instructive articles it contains render them especially adapted to the infant mind, and show that the gentlemen who compose the literary department understand the difficult art of writing for children.

ALICE SHERWIN. A Tale of the Days of Sir Thomas More.

We like this book. It is an "historical tale" of the days of Henry VIII., and truly deserves its designation. The author possesses an eminently historical mind, with a rich imagination and a vigorous masculine style. Many of the chapters, indeed, not only have an historical basis, but are a compendious and striking narrative of actual occurrences; as for instance, the riot of Evil May-day, with which the story opens; the trial and execution of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More; the martyrdom of Father Forrest and the Carthusian Monks; the visitation of the Nunnery at Goodstow by the Royal Commissioners, &c., &c. The author has succeeded in catching the *idea* of the several facts, and transferring it to the canvas in a manner calculated to give them full effect, without exaggeration or undue coloring. Of all the personages who play their part upon the scene, the central figure, and that on which we would say the author has bestowed most pains, that of Cardinal Wolsey is by far the best. We do not remember any work which, in so few touches, gives a better or more exact description of his appearance and character; and we believe the conception formed by the writer of that great but worldly prelate, to be the one most strictly in accordance with the truth. As a picture of a most miserable, but ever memorable, epoch in the annals of the Church in England, the work is worth more to the multitude than many volumes of history, properly so-called; for it gives the pith of the whole matter, in a form and style which must leave a deep and lasting, and what is of infinitely more consequence, true, impression on the mind. Many of the quieter scenes, as well as those which are the creation of the author's fancy, are equally well drawn; and the minor incidents, and what may be called the general paraphernalia of the romance, show considerable reading and accuracy of observation. On the whole, the work exhibits powers of description and idealization far above the average of ordinary writers of fiction.—*Catholic Herald and Visitor*.

Received.

D. APPLETON & Co., Broadway, New York, 8 vols. of Benton's Abridgment of Debates in Congress.

JOHN MURPHY & Co., Baltimore, Md., Dublin Review for July, 1858.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., New York, The American Practical Arithmetic and the American Primary Arithmetic, by P. ULC BURKE, M.D.

[Translated for the New York TABLET.]
LITTLE BY LITTLE THE BIRD MAKES HER NEST.

We read in the *Spirit of St. Francis de Sales* that that holy bishop never went abroad in the country but he found in everything he beheld occasions of praising God, and, as it were, wings which bore his prayer, more rapid, and more grateful, towards his Creator.

Let us do like this great Saint, dear reader, and consider together that bird, which, *little by little makes her nest*. Let us observe her, not through a vain and idle curiosity, but to profit by the lesson which God conveys through her, and to learn, by her example, one of the virtues which gladden the eyes of our Creator: the calm and untiring perseverance of the Christian and the father.

I. The bird does not wait for the appearance of its offspring to commence its work. As soon as the return of Spring has awoke her unerring instinct, she knows that she must, according to her kind, establish her nest on the top of a tall tree, in the crevice of an old wall, amongst the wheat or corn of the field, or the tufted reeds of the shore; she knows that Divine Providence has strewed the fields with materials for her little dwelling, and that the straw-thatched roof of the peasant's cottage, the woods, the fields, and the meadows keep for her those little bits of straw, moss, and dry grass which will serve her for stones and mortar; she knows that it will cost her many and many a toilsome journey to build her aerial palace, but she shrinks not from the trouble, or, rather, she knows nothing of it. But God knows it all for her—and for us, whom He instructs through her.

Yes, my dear friends, let us learn, by the example of this little creature, that *nothing good is got without trouble*. Like the bird's nest, your family's abode will be solid and blessed by God if it be the result of your daily labor. The bird that, to save herself some trouble, would sit down contented on the first framework of her dwelling, would make a sad job of it; her frail construction would soon be swept away by the wind, undermined by the running water, or, perchance, gnawed through by the greedy tooth of some tiny field-mouse.

For yourselves, my good friends, do not imagine, however great your intelligence and your assiduity to work, that you can, all at once, I do not say, make a fortune, but even secure the most moderate competence. It has, to be sure, happened to some, just as some are born rich, and seem to have no need of working for a living.

But these are exceptions, on which we cannot, must not count. In the first place, those who are born rich, and yield to the temptation of doing nothing, because they have their *bread baked*, inasmuch as they do nothing good, often do ill; very often, they stake their fortune on foolish speculations, when they do not squander it in criminal pleasures, and they *unbuild* their nest, not little by little but very quickly; for long as the patrimony of a family is in being gathered together, it is a very short time it takes to scatter it,—sometimes it disappears in the twinkling of an eye. With regard to those who make their fortune all at once, for there are some who do so, just as there are men seven feet high, and ears of wheat containing two or three hundred grains. These are, of course, rare exceptions. And as it would be only a fool who would repine because his sons were not all of that gigantic stature, or who would pretend to have only those prodigious wheat-stalks in his field, even so must we resign ourselves to the common law of making our nest *little by little*.

Like the bird, you cannot go to work too soon. You who are a good tradesman, who earn good wages, and who have, as yet, neither wife nor children to support, think of the coming time when you may have both one and the other. Very light you will probably feel the burden, but still it will be one, and you will have to provide for all that little community so dear to your heart. Think of all this betimes. Now is your best time to economize, and, without depriving yourself of all harmless amusements, partake of them but sparingly, and do not spend too much upon them. Make it your pleasure to see the nest of your future family gradually taking shape; you lay the foundations of your happiness, by securing yourself thus beforehand against want in all the numerous contingencies of life.

What you have done in this way *before* marriage it is hardly necessary to ask you to con-

tinue *after*. God always blesses households where a wise and persevering economy is practised;—not that pernicious economy, which economizes only *on one's neighbor*, which is as ready to refuse a penny to a poor person as to spend a hundred in gluttony or in ostentation;—not such is the economy I would have you observe, but that Christian economy, the sister of charity, which never encroaches on the poor:—that economy, which is not only permitted, but ordained, which saves up, in order to have wherewith to relieve, in their sickness, old age, or other necessities, those whom God has particularly confided to our care: a father, a mother, young brothers or sisters, a wife, or children.

II. I would be wrong, my good friends, and you would have reason to regret it, were I to stop here, half-way, without going on to tell you that your eternal *nest*, your place in heaven, is also prepared *little by little*. Every good action that you do, every victory that you gain over yourselves, every fervent prayer, every sacrament piously received—will each and all be so many straws and bits of moss for your everlasting abode. Every day you can, and should add some fragments to that rich mansion which awaits you. And for that you require no extraordinary occasions. To fulfil the duties of your state, your obligations to your family; to act as a good and docile pupil; to lose none of that precious time which belongs to your master, if you are an apprentice, to your employer, if you be a laborer, and which, in all cases, belongs to God; to be resigned in your little troubles; thanking and blessing God for the little enjoyments he may send you;—behold the trifling acts of which your *nest* is composed. But precisely because they are trifling, you will understand that they must be multiplied. Hence it is that your work is *daily*. You remember that Roman Emperor who, at the end of a day during which he had benefited no one, said: "*I have lost my day*." Thus, we should consider as lost a day during which we neglected the thousand occasions offered for our soul to wing its way to the Celestial Architect with some humble merits for the construction of our eternal dwelling.

III. But if you would make your nest in heaven, virtue must have its nest in your heart; especially that particular virtue to which you have the greatest repugnance, being inclined more or less to the opposite vice. It is *little by little* that this *nest* also will be constructed. Do not imagine that you can become perfect in one day. To tend always to perfection, without ever attaining it (God alone is perfect), is the task of our entire life. But, above all, you must never despair of getting rid of a failing or imperfection. With the grace of God, who will bless your efforts, and assist you,—He has promised it who is truth itself,—in your daily labor, little by little that virtue of which you are now so destitute, will be solidly implanted in your soul. What joy for you to find a nest of doves where you so lately felt with horror a den of serpents!

The following Latin translation of "By that Lake whose gloomy shore," may prove interesting to our classical readers:

Juxta lacum cujus ora
Nunquam avi fit sonora,
Super scopulum minacem
Quærit Coemgenus pacem.
"Tandem," inquit "hic celatum
Fallet istam meum stratum;"
Fœmineum, eheu! latet
Quantis dolis genus scalet.

Fugit oculos divinas
Cœrules Catharinae
Sanctum diu hæc ardebat
Neque malum hoc ducibat;
Illi quantumvis fugaci
Pede hæret hæc sequaci,
Semper licet hæc avertenti,
Fulsit oculo ardenti.

Cava tandem rupe lætam
Rapti juvenis quietem:
Nunquam fœminam visurus
Deum somniat securus.
Cœli, tamen, tu, latebras
Amor, qeres, muliebris,
Adstat Catharina plenas
Lachrymiss offusus genas.

Huc vetigiis secula
Adstat tandem, parum tuta,
Simil namque cum Aurora
Virgo fulget ante ora,
Subitoque a lecto raptus,
Quall, eheu! furor captus,
Præcepit frigidam in undam.
Misit illam moribundam.

Glendalac sub profundis,
Catharina jacet undis,
Sero hic amore sœrit,
Sero jam puellam flevit:
Cumque requiem ei rogabat
Melo lacus resonabat,
Estque Spiritus puellæ
Visus super aquas polli.

M. B. B.

—Cork Examiner.

ST. JOSEPH'S FREE SCHOOLS, BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—On Tuesday, 10th inst., the First Annual Exhibition of St. Joseph's Free Schools took place according to public announcement, and was attended by the parents of the pupils and the *élite* of the neighborhood. The Examinations, which were creditable, considering the brief time since the organization of these Free Schools here, being over, an interesting little girl of seven or eight years old, after having delivered an address on behalf of her young companions, presented the pastor, the Rev. Father O'Neill, with a beautiful bouquet, which was flatteringly received and gave occasion for several graceful allusions. An incident equally complimentary occurred in the boys' department, after which several orations were delivered with much success. An "Impromptu," by one of the senior boys, was well delivered. "Father Schneller's Inaugural," delivered, as reported in the N. Y. TABLET, was received with applause; subsequently to which an essay on "The Ireland of to-day" was given in a style of elocution that frequently called for the warmest applause.

The Rev. Father O'Neill then proceeded to deliver a very interesting address which was listened to throughout with the most profound attention. After referring to the pleasure he in common with the ladies and gentlemen must have experienced as the examinations progressed, he would take occasion to say that there can be no doubt but that exhibitions like the present must ultimately prove highly beneficial, as giving to the parents and others interested an opportunity of forming an opinion of the progress made by the children in any given time—they act, too, as a greater stimulus to energy—but he hoped in the language of their opening address they would not be inspired with anything approaching pride; they would remember that the end of all learning is piety and humility. The Rev. gentleman would not praise them; he would say that scarcely was that success achieved in the boys, so observable in the female department; he knew he had merely to advert to this in order to its being remedied—at their next exhibition he trusted they would be able to solve problems in the higher branches almost as quickly as proposed. He would say, however, that with the pieces he was highly pleased—rarely had he heard better—there was not much to be desired in this respect—they certainly gave proof of talent.

After some further instructive remarks, and counselling study even during the vacation upon which they were entering, and naming Monday next as that on which the distribution of the premiums would take place, he kindly dismissed them and thus the exercises terminated.

J. T. K.

SCHOOL OF THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, MANHATTANVILLE, N. Y.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

MR. EDITOR:—The above affair came off on Monday evening, the 26th ult., in presence of a large assemblage of the scholars' parents and other respectable persons living in the vicinity. The Exhibition Hall of the Christian Brothers at their Academy in this place was used for the occasion, and although of fair dimensions, was still too small for the large number that came to behold the triumphs of their children. I am happy to say that it passed off to the great satisfaction of all, and I think the display for a school of that kind could not well be surpassed. This is but one more tribute rendered to that devoted order, the Christian Brothers, who, under God, are working such wonders wherever they are laboring. If they keep on as they have done already in the city of New York, I trust that the time will come when we shall no longer be annoyed by those pests of society, rowdies, &c., and that the rising generation will receive that bent in their youth which will make them good Christians and good members of society.

But to return to the Exhibition above mentioned, the first thing I would remark is the orderly and quiet manner in which everything was done. A good band of music from the city added much to the *eclat* of the festivity. The presence of a distinguished and highly respectable gentleman, a resident of the neighborhood, afforded no small degree of satisfaction, particularly as at the close of the exercises he kindly accepted the invitation on the part of the Brother Superior to present the premiums to the

children, which he did, accompanying the act by some words of encouragement to each child receiving a premium.

The performances consisted of several interesting dialogues, in which the pupils acted their respective parts with considerable tact and spirit. The vocal music was very good, and contributed greatly to the interesting exercises of the evening. The opening address was very appropriate. It was spoken by one of the older boys, after which that popular favorite, "What is home without a mother," was sung in chorus.

At another part of the performance five little boys sang with very good effect "The Indian Captive." The pieces of declamation were well rendered. "Heaven fights on the side of a great principle," was well spoken, and a piece called the "Impressment of Americans" was delivered in a creditable manner.

Just before the prizes were distributed, "The Red, White and Blue" was sung with uncommon animation, and might have been taken as the measure of expectation with which the juveniles were looking forward to their rewards. At last that eventful part of the performance came (the distribution); joy and anxious expectation beamed from those youthful countenances, and bursts of applause went up as each successful aspirant stepped forward to receive the reward of his labors in school during the scholastic year. These prizes consisted of good and useful books. When they were all distributed, one of the pupils again mounted the platform and delivered a very touching address, at the close of which, amidst bursts of applause, the happy parents and children retired, highly delighted, congratulating and returning their thanks to the devoted teachers who had done so much for them and theirs. And so terminated this happy affair so encouraging to all good people in this neighborhood, and to

Yours, very respectfully,

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

KANSAS.

The following is an extract from a private letter addressed to a gentleman of this city by a friend in Kansas. It will not be without interest to some of our readers:

ATCHISON, K. T., July 30, 1858.

DEAR C.:—I like Kansas very well; it is an excellent place, and reminds one very much of Ireland. The limestone, the soil, and other peculiarities, bring to my recollection many endearing memories of the Old Land. The climate is very fine and healthy, but we are frequently visited by thunder storms, which sweep over us with fearful violence. This town is being built up fast, money is more easy than it has been for some time, and a great deal of work is being done; in fact it is the best town or city on the river except St. Louis. The population of Atchison is chiefly composed of adventurers, some appear to be respectable enough, but a great many of them are rough specimens and hard to get along with. Almost every person along the river, with whom we have met, has a swindling turn, and lives entirely on emigrants, whom he unscrupulously fleeces, charging three times the value for everything. It is almost as bad in Leavenworth. Even here in Atchison, though there is rather a better class, as soon as a person lands he is marked immediately and beset by sharpers, who want him to buy a lot or something of the kind, and try to get all they can for some isolated spot not worth much. A person coming here two or three years ago could easily have made a fortune, but now every foot is measured and counted; lots worth at that period \$25 now fetch \$800. Claims, which would have cost nothing then, would now bring from \$1,000 to \$6,000. You can see what chances people have lost—chances which will never occur again.

The Catholic Church is making rapid progress in Kansas. We are now building a Church in this town, the stone work is being laid, and the lumber paid for, and hauled on the ground, and I think will be fit for service in the course of two or three weeks. Our respected pastor, Father Augustine Wirtz, is an exemplary clergyman, full of Christian piety and charity; he serves three or four stations, but I think will be permanently stationed here.

We take great pleasure in copying the following paragraph from the Dublin Tablet:

UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—Mr. Peter Madden (Roscommon), brother of the Rev. J. Madden, Rector of Rondout, diocese of New York (U. S.), after having passed very successful examinations in the course of the last few years, defended a public thesis in the old halls of the University. When Mgr. de Ram, Rector, followed by the Professors of the Faculty in academic robes, entered the hall after deliberation, Mr. Madden was proclaimed, *cum laude*, Doctor in *Médecine, Chirurgie, et Accouchements*, amid a spontaneous burst of applause from the crowded audience.

CIRCULAR

Of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, addressed to their Friends of the Clergy and Laity of the United States.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the clergy, and laity generally, that with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, they have organized themselves into a Religious Congregation, under the title of "The Congregation of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle," with a view to the more vigorous prosecution of the Missions and other works of the Apostolic ministry in which, as a body, they have been engaged for the last seven years.

In order to establish the congregation securely, to provide for the novices and students who may apply for admission, to carry on with energy the work of the Missions, to offer gentlemen of the clergy and laity accommodations for making private Retreats, and to fulfil all other appropriate duties of the Institute, it is necessary to secure a lot of ground of sufficient size for the erection of a large convent. A very eligible site, adapted to these purposes, has been chosen in the suburbs of the city of New York, which it is proposed to secure, and on which we intend to build a temporary church, and so much of the convent as is required for immediate use. It is manifest, however, that even this first step cannot be taken until the necessary means are obtained, as it would be incompatible with the labors of a missionary community to be burdened with the anxieties of a heavy debt. The sum required to purchase the lot and erect the temporary buildings is from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

For these means we look to the charity, liberality, and zeal of the Catholics of the United States. The Religious House we propose to establish is not a merely local institution, but is intended to be the centre of missions to be given in all parts of the country. A reference to the past history of our missionary band shows that missions have been given since April, 1851, in the Dioceses of Baltimore, New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Albany, Brooklyn, Louisville, Newark, Detroit, Charleston, Mobile, Richmond, Savannah, Buffalo, Wheeling, Cleveland, Erie, Burlington, and Florida. Missions have been given in seventeen of our Cathedrals, and in sixty-six parish churches. The whole number of missions has been eighty-eight; and the whole number of communions, 173,000.

This account of what we have done in the past is the best pledge of what we will do in the future. At all events, we devote ourselves and all our energies as long as we live to this work. Renouncing all expectation of worldly profit or advantage, we look only to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. We ask nothing for ourselves; but we confidently expect that the piety of the faithful will furnish us all that may be required for this great purpose. Those who contribute to its success will share in the merit of all the labors of the Institute. The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary will be recited for them every day in community; and at stated times the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up for them while they are living, or for the repose of their souls when they are dead.

As we intend to proceed to practical measures at once, all who feel disposed to help us will please do so immediately, and make known the contents of this circular to others of like dispositions who may be unknown to us.

Contributions should be directed to the Rev. I. T. Hecker, No. 23 Rutgers' Place, New York City.
I. T. HECKER.
AUG. F. HEWIT.
GEORGE DESHON.
FRANCIS A. BAKER.

New York, July 14th, 1858.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, Dr. Thompson reported the arrival of the ship *Pepperell*, Capt. Twombly, of Saco, Maine, from New Orleans, with a cargo of staves for Bordeaux. She put in here in distress, having the captain and most of the crew sick of yellow fever. Four men had died on the passage. The captain and four men were removed to the Marine Hospital, leaving but the cook and one of the crew, who had not sickened. The vessel had sprung a leak, and had four or five feet of water in her hold. A fresh crew put on board, pumped and proceeded to clean the vessel. She will be detained for a while in the Lower Bay, and will then be allowed to proceed on her voyage with a new crew.

Later news from Utah has been received, by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at St. Joseph's, Mo. Brigham Young, Orson Hyde and Heber C. Kimball, were all at Salt Lake City. The Army Quartermaster had issued proposals for timber and other materials for constructing a fort in Cedar Valley, to be occupied by Gen. Johnson, in command of a considerable body of troops. The 6th Infantry had been ordered to Oregon, to reinforce Col. Steptoe.

A despatch from Leavenworth dated the 11th inst., per express to Booneville, says that Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, arrived there, and that an effort had been made to procure the removal of the Surveyor-General's office from Nebraska City to Leavenworth, but that the proposed change had not yet been authorized.

A fire took place in Oswego, on the 13th inst., the Empire Grain Elevator, occupied by F. T. Coddington and P. Rathbone, which spread rapidly throughout the building, destroying it altogether, with the grain stored in it, amounting to about 60,000 bushels, nearly two-thirds of which was corn.

The Mariners' Church, on Penn and Shippen streets, Philadelphia, was considerably damaged by fire on Friday morning. A fireman belonging to Hope steam fire engine was drowned in the dock.

The pilot boat *America* arrived at Newburyport on Wednesday, with three men, whom she picked up in a ship's boat below that port, who make the following report: "They belonged to the bark *Eliza*, of New York, Capt. L. Pike, which vessel struck on Seal Is and Ledge, Monhegan, on Thursday, and sunk in twenty minutes. The second mate, Charles H. Rowden, of Boston; Samuel Wilkins, of Saco, and Edward Hopewell, a boy, of New Haven, who were with the watch on deck, took the long boat, with a compass, a little water and a lantern, but no provisions. On Saturday they made Cape Elizabeth, and thence proceeded to the place where they were found. Captain Pike, Mr. Saunders (the mate), the cook and two men left the wreck in a small boat, the captain with only his under clothes on, and the boat without provisions. It was very foggy at the time, and the captain's boat has not been seen since.

The bids for the government loan of ten millions of dollars were opened at the Treasury Department, Washington, on Tuesday. The stock bears five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the principal reimbursable in fifteen years from the first of January next. The total amount of the bids was about thirty millions. Of the ten millions of stock awarded, five millions were at about five per cent. premium, three millions at between four and a half and five per cent., and the remaining two millions at from four and a quarter to four and a half. Of the ten millions, seven millions were awarded to New York capitalists.

We have files from Bermuda to the 3d inst. The dry state of the weather that prevailed up to the middle of July had been effectually relieved by a fall of heavy rains. Vegetation had magically improved by the change; the whole face of the country presented an appearance of the richest verdure, and the planting of cuttings from the sweet potato was progressing most industriously. In the House of Assembly on the 2d inst. a resolution was introduced making a grant of money for promoting immigration, which was read a first time.

We have news from Jamaica, dated at Kingston on the 26th ult. A meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 23d ult. to petition the British government not to withdraw the Cuban squadron, and to make some arrangements with the United States government on the subject. The petition was to leave on the 27th ult. by the mail steamer. The accounts from the mines were very satisfactory and encouraging. The weather was very warm.

The Bremen ship *Hinnch*, from New Orleans, bound for a European port, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday. Seven of her crew and one passenger had died of yellow fever, and others were sick on board.

Several cases of sun-stroke occurred at St. Louis last week; the heat was intense, the thermometer in the evening ranging from 95 to 104.

Mr. Salas, the Spanish Consul at Key West, was drowned at that place on the 27th ult.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Premonstrant Fathers.—Solemn installation.—The ancient Monastery of St. Michel de Frigolet.—Its history.—Biographical sketch of a celebrated archaeologist.—The Chaplains of St. Genevieve.—Present from the Supreme Pontiff of the Jesuit Fathers.—The Shrine of the Abbey de Grammont.—Vely Pacha non suited.

PARIS, July 22d, 1858.

You are aware that the order of Rev. Premonstrant Fathers has been reorganized in France. The solemn installation of several religious of that order took place in the Monastery of Saint Michel de Frigolet, in the diocese of Aix, on the 11th inst., on which day the Premonstrants celebrated the festival of their glorious Founder, St. Norbert, Archbishop of Magdebourg. The ceremony was presided by Mgr. Chalendon, the Metropolitan Archbishop. More than five thousand persons were present on the solemn occasion. The Archbishop, surrounded by seventy-five ecclesiastics, gave the insignia of the professed to the Rev. Pere Edmond. The wealth of historical tradition contained in every stone of the ancient monastery of Saint Michel de Frigolet added interest to the solemnity. Towards the middle of the tenth century, William I., Count de Provence, founded in honor of Saint Michael the Archangel, in a gorge of the Frigolet hills, between Tarascon and Avignon, a convent for the Benedictines of Montmajour-lez-Arles. Some years afterwards the Benedictines ceded it to the regular canons of St. Augustin, and these latter having been united, in 1816, by Pope John XXII., to the chapel of Notre-Dame-des-Doms, the Convent of Frigolet with all its dependencies was added to the capitulary property of the Cathedral of Avignon and became the appanage of the first archdeacon of that ancient

church. From the beginning a Chapel had been erected by the side of the monastery in honor of the Mother of God. It was soon visited by pious pilgrims, and the sick were relieved in such a manner that throughout the whole country it was called Notre-Dame-du-Remedi. Queen Jeanne visited it in the fourteenth century; in the following century, King Rene went there with his Queen, and in the last century, Anne of Austria knelt there to beg Heaven to put an end to her sterility. On the birth of Louis XIV., the Queen caused the walls of this blessed sanctuary to be covered with gilded wood-work, carved and ornamented with pictures representing the principal mysteries of the life of Mary, and to perpetuate the memory of her gratitude she caused the fleurs de lis to be placed in the niche which overhangs the altar. By a miracle, the Chapel and Monastery escaped the fury of the revolutionary storm, but having become private property it was often closed to the piety of the faithful. Providence at length permitted its return to the religion that had possessed it for nearly nine centuries, and on the 27th April last the Archbishop of Aix confided it to the care of the venerable religious who are resuscitating in France the Primitive Observance of the Order of the Premonstrants.

An interesting biographical sketch of a learned archaeologist, who, during forty years, performed the duties of Conservator of the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame: M. Gilbert, has been published. M. Gilbert died in the commencement of the present year, and was buried in the Church of Notre Dame. We owe him the *Historical Description of the Metropolitan Basilica of Paris and of the curiosities of its treasury*. To him we are also indebted for historical and descriptive notices of Notre Dame de Chartres, of the Church of St. Denis, the Cathedral of Rouen, the ancient abbey of Saint Ouen, the Cathedral of Reims, the Church of Saint Pierre de Beauvais, the Cathedral of Amiens, the ancient Church of Saint Riquier, in Ponthieu, &c. He was the first in France who, since 1811, gave himself up to the study and the description of the precious monuments which the middle ages have bequeathed us. M. Gilbert, at a great expenditure of time, money, and patience, collected nearly all the ancient views of our noble cathedrals in order to know what was the primitive state of these glorious edifices. His collection was daily consulted by the archaeologists not only of Paris but of all France. He once saved, at the peril of his life, from the furious and menacing mob, the magnificent Cathedral of which he was the guardian. He was a collaborator of the Abbe Corblet in the *Review of Christian Art*, and wrote articles for the *Archæological Review*.

Four chaplaincies of St. Genevieve will be vacant in the end of next October. The *concours* by which they will be filled will commence on Tuesday, the 28th September, and close on the following Friday. The institution of chaplains of St. Genevieve is already six years in existence. It was founded in 1852 by an ordinance of Monseigneur Sibour and sanctioned by a decree of the Emperor. Its purpose is to prepare for the ministry of the pulpit. The clergyman sufficiently gifted to obtain the title of Chaplain of Saint Genevieve, has every means placed at his disposal for cultivating the difficult but sublime art of pulpit oratory.

A letter from Rome states that his Holiness Pius IX. has presented to the Jesuit Fathers a manuscript volume written by Saint Louis Gonzaga, when he was pursuing his theological studies in the Roman College. The subject of the book is "Penitence" and notes have been added to the text by the young and diligent Gonzagua. This precious present was handed to the General of the Society of Jesus by his Holiness' cousin, Cardinal Ferretti, to whose family Saint Louis Gonzagua was related.

One of the most interesting objects in the exhibition at Limoges is the splendid reliquary of the Abbey de Grammont, of gilt and enamelled copper, which contained the relics of Saint Stephen de Muret. This shrine is one of the most beautiful specimens of enamelling that the twelfth century has produced.

In the case of Vely Pacha, the Turkish Governor expelled by the Candian Christians, against M. Mathieu, the Director of the *Presse*, for alleged defamation of character contained in strictures on his conduct towards the Christians under his rule, the complaint has been dismissed, and the plaintiff condemned to pay the costs.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TABLET.]

At four o'clock on Sunday afternoon—the Feast of the Assumption—one of the noblest, the most glorious works which man is privileged to execute in this world, was solemnly initiated, with all the attendant grandeur and magnificence of the Catholic Ritual.

The history of the ground upon which the Cathedral is to stand is an interesting one. Twenty-three years ago the Rev. Mr. Curran, now Pastor of St. Andrew's, served Mass in a little church, on the spot where the altar of this great Cathedral will be placed. There was then at that time a congregation of from twenty to fifty persons. This church was known as the Asylum Church, on account of its proximity to the Asylum for the Blind. The parish then comprised what is now included in St. Stephen's, Holy Cross, St. John the Evangelist, Yorkville and some others, in which parishes there is at present a Catholic population of from 50 to 75 thousand. After a time a large church was erected, and a mortgage given on it for two thousand dollars. The rotten "Trustee" system was then in vogue, and the Trustees let the interest go unpaid for four or five years when the person holding the mortgage died, and his heirs and executors sold the property. The Trustees held back and would not come to the aid of the Priest, who wished to purchase the church. A Protestant became the purchaser and closed the church. The Rev. Mr. Curran was called from St. James' to take charge of the congregation. When he went there he had no church to celebrate Mass in and he had to use the hall of his dwelling for that purpose. He officiated there for nearly two years, and by his exertions and energy he raised money enough and bought the church from the person owning it. During his negotiations with the proprietor of the ground, the latter raised the value of the lots at each successive visit of the Rev. gentleman, \$500. The Rev. Mr. C. was thus obliged to pay \$6,500 for it, but he struggled against all difficulties and cleared off the debt, so that when he left to take charge of his present congregation of St. Andrew's, corner of City Hall Place and Duane street, there was but \$2,000 due. He gave a deed of the property to the Most Rev. Archbishop for the Catholics of New York.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN FINISHED.

The cathedral is to be a Gothic structure, in what is called the Rayonnant style, and is to be built on the model of the continental churches, with nave, choir, and transepts. There will be three aisles, separated by lofty arches, supported on marble columns opposite each arch of the nave is a small chapel. The interior is 320 feet long, terminated by an apse; the high altar will stand about 50 feet from the end, leaving room for a lady chapel in the rear; on either side of this, at the termination of the side aisles, are chapels capable of accommodating some 400 persons each. The church has a lofty clerestory; the ceiling is to be grained, and will be of either brick or stone. The vault is to be 120 feet in height from the pavement, and to rest on 57 marble columns. All the windows will be filled with rich tracery.

The great west front is to be 150 feet in width, with a lofty tower on each corner. The southern tower will be finished with an openwork spire, and crowned with a cross 33 feet from the pavement. The church is entered by a deeply recessed porch, with long pendants. The porch is to be 28 feet wide and 54 feet high. Above this the gable rises nearly 100 feet, and contains an immense rose window.

The plan was drawn by James Renwick, jr., several years ago, and has been his constant study since. It is simple in the extreme, and a model of construction. No sham work or carpenter's Gothic will be found in any part, but all is real stone; brick and iron are the only materials to be used in the walls and on the solid masonry of the marble floor to the vaulted roof everything is designed to resist every agent but the slow finger of time.

The plan is a Latin cross, 328 feet long and 175 feet wide. Around the church, on the outside, will run a terrace five feet above the sidewalk, with a marble balustrade, and approached by four flights of steps. The vaulting is sustained by huge buttresses, measuring 6 by 16 feet of masonry on the ground, and rising in pinnacles of fretwork high above the roof. Flying buttresses springing from these braces the clerestory walls.

In point of size and splendor the great cathedral of New York will excel any ecclesiastical structure on this continent. It is not so long as some of the largest European cathedrals, but it is broader than most of the French, and higher than the majority of English Cathedrals. It is 20 feet wider and 30 feet higher than York Minster, and vaulted with masonry, while the latter is celled with wood. It will also present as long a perspective, as it is unbroken by screens and chapels. The nave is three feet wider and nearly forty feet higher than St. Paul's in London.

The work will be carried on under the direction of Messrs. Renwick & Anchmuty, of No. 88 Wall street. The foundations will be laid this autumn, but nothing will be done above ground till next spring, when the mighty building will commence to rise. The material is not yet decided upon, but both the Archbishop and the architects are determined that the stone shall be tested in every known manner before it is adopted.

For two hours previous to the hour appointed for the commencement of the ceremony, a multitude of people of all denominations had assembled on the ground, and a considerable degree of interest was everywhere apparent. Every position deemed available for a good view was sought out and eagerly contended for by the vast assemblage, and the piazzas, house tops, trees, &c., from which a prospect might be had, were densely crowded. There could

not be less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons assembled when four o'clock arrived, which was the hour specified for laying the stone, and the scene presented at this moment was such as has never before been seen in this city.

PROCESSION OF BISHOPS AND CLERGY.

This was one of the grandest features in the proceedings, and our reporter heard several persons who had travelled in France and Italy, where ceremonies of this description are performed in the most imposing manner, express themselves to the effect that the present demonstration was in every way equal to anything of the kind they had seen in the countries alluded to. It was truly a grand sight to behold that long train of clergymen and their attendants, solemnly following the massive golden cross, borne in front by the acolytes.

The procession formed at a quarter to four o'clock, and moved up Fifteenth street towards Fifth Avenue, in the following order:

Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.
Acolyte with Holy Water Vase.
Processional Cross between two Acolytes carrying lighted tapers.
One hundred boys in red cassocks and surplices.
The Right Rev. Bishops, in cope and mitre, attended by their Chaplains.
The Archiepiscopal Cross borne by a Sub-Deacon in damatic.
The Most Rev. Archbishop with Assistant Ministers.
The Archiepiscopal Insignia bearers.
The Rev. Clergy, four abreast, in cassock, cap and surplice.
Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

The following are the names, as far as our reporter could learn them, of the dignitaries and clergy of the Church who took part in the ceremony. On the stand were his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, attended by the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., as Chaplain, and by the Rev. Messrs. Barry and McEvoy as Deacons; Bishop McCloskey, attended by Archdeacon McCarron, as Chaplain; Bishop Bayley, by the Rev. Mr. McQuaid; Bishop Bacon, by Rev. Mr. Keegan; Bishop Laughlin, by Rev. Mr. Walsh; Bishop Goesbriand, by Rev. Mr. Carvin; Bishop Fitzpatrick, by Rev. Mr. Williams; Bishop McFarland, by Rev. Mr. Quinn; Rev. Fcs. McNeirny, Master of Ceremonies; Rev. Messrs. Brennan, Slevin and Conroy, Assistants. All the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese were present. Amongst those from other Dioceses we noticed Rev. Messrs. Creedon, Auburn; McNulty, Watertown; McElroy, Boston; Moran, V. G., Newark; Hackett, Salina; Malone, Brooklyn; O'Beirne, Flushing; O'Neill, Brooklyn; Cassidy, do.; Bohan, do.; Schneller, do.; Cui, Saratoga; Conroy, V. G., Albany, &c.

The ground was decorated with the flags of different nations, among which the "immortal green" was conspicuous. The others were: the American, English, French and Austrian flags. Several clergymen were stationed at different points throughout the ground with golden crosses in their hands.

The procession having arrived in front of the stand erected for the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy, drew up and awaited the sermon of the Archbishop.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON.

Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.—Ps. 126, vs. 1 and 2.

VENERABLE FATHERS AND BISHOPS—I need not say how deeply I am grateful to you for the honor of your presence on this solemn and important occasion. I have not been insensible to this honor, nor ignorant of the inconveniences which you have incurred, by leaving, even for a brief period, the devoted flocks that look up to you, respectively, as to their highest local Fathers and Pastors.

To you also, dearly beloved and most respected priests of my own diocese, but if possible, still more to those who have come from other Episcopal jurisdictions, I return the thanks of a true and grateful heart, for your presence this day.

To the faithful of my own diocese, who, in the main, constitute the vast assemblage of persons actually surrounding the corner-stone of our new cathedral, I need not say that I am grateful; that they know already—for it is not the first time that I have called upon them; but if they had not responded in such numbers as they have done, it would be the first time that I had failed me. This they have never done, and this I am sure they never will do, when any great work is to be commenced or completed for the glory of God and the salvation of men.

And I now have to return in an especial manner my grateful thanks to those who have filled up my list of expectation, which, when announced in a circular letter addressed to a limited number, might have been looked upon as a bold if not daring proposal. But the manner in which they have responded to it has filled me with astonishment, proving, as it does, that in general the faithful in their zeal and generosity for anything appertaining to the glory of God and the forwarding of religion, are, if possible, in advance even of the pastors whom God has appointed over them. In the history of the Catholic Church during 1800 years, the truth of what I have just remarked has not, in my opinion, been brought out more clearly, or more promptly than in the response which I have received from those to whom I had the honor of addressing a circular letter, dated June 14, 1858. It has been said that those who are, or are supposed to be wealthy, are generally cold and indifferent to the success of great religious undertakings like the present one. This reproach has been extended to even the members of the holy Catholic Church; and it has been asserted, and to a great extent believed, that it is only the poor, who by their simple faith

and devotedness to their religion support our charities and build our churches.

The event of this day, so far, at least, contradicts and refutes this popular idea. The circular just referred to could not have been addressed to more than 140 of the members of our communion in the city and diocese of New York. To a great many equally devoted the circular was not sent, owing to the fact that the Archbishop had not the pleasure of knowing them personally, or of knowing their address. It is true that two or three circulars were addressed to prominent Catholics out of the diocese, and it would be a culpable omission on my part if I did not acknowledge, as I do with pride, that at least in one case, the response was worthy of a veteran missionary and of a man of God. I do not say that in any case the response was otherwise; but both as regards clergymen and laymen, if any instance to the contrary occurred, it was that, not the good will, but the means of carrying it out have been wanting. I may here add, that I have been more touched at the evident regret of those who could not come up to the expectation suggested in the circular for the first year, than even by the unanimous promptitude of those who felt that not only they would, but they could affix their names to the first roll of the first patrons of this new St. Patrick's Cathedral.

To them it was a work of joy and satisfaction, the feeling of which they could not conceal. I am aware that not a few of them, considering the depression of the times, felt the inconvenience of Christian generosity. But looking back through the brief experience which the occasion required, I cannot call to mind a single person, male or female, layman or clergyman, whose heart in responding to the appeal could be considered, to say the very least, smaller than his income.

And now I have to announce that my bold expectations have been realized; that I have found one hundred persons who have subscribed, and many of them already paid, \$1,000 dollars each, once for all to carry on this great work of a new cathedral, during the first year of its progress—and when I think of this I cannot help exclaiming in gratitude, Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.

Neither can I suppress another exclamation in which humanity, all fallen though it be, can hardly fail to sympathize—Honor and tender reverence from every Christian heart to Mary, the Immaculate Virgin Mother of the Redeemer of mankind. He is our Saviour, blending in His own person the divine as well as the human nature. She, His humble Mother, was all human—sin only excepted—the exception being the effect of His infinite merits.

Honor and reverence also to the present supreme head of the Catholic Church, Pius IX., for that, after having been tried in the crucible of virtue, it was his privilege among all the successors of St. Peter, to define by supreme and divine authority, what indeed the Catholic Church had always believed, but which had not until then taken the absolute form of a dogma of Catholic faith. It is true that all honor to the Blessed Virgin was recognized, and all privilege and dignity included in her title as Virgin Mother of the Eternal Word made flesh, in the person of our Saviour Jesus Christ. It was fit that the definition of her last prerogative, viz.: her perpetual exemption from actual and original sin, through the merits of her Divine Son, should be reserved for a Pontiff, who, in meekness and humility, approaches so nearly to her own example; and it is also touchingly affecting to reflect that the Blessed Virgin herself, could leave this definition in abeyance during so many centuries, until a period should arrive when the definition should be hailed with such universal joy by all the children of her Divine Son. It is a final confirmation of our own privilege, for by a voice from the cross of Calvary she was assigned to us in the person of St. John the Evangelist as our mother—the dying Saviour uttering these words, "Son, behold thy mother."

It is touchingly affecting, I have said, that she, if we might use such language, waited until the definition of her exemption from original sin could be, as it has been, proclaimed by the voice of the supreme Pastor on earth, without any strife or uncharitableness;—nay, I might add, without producing so much as a ripple on the calm sea of Catholic faith.

Next to Almighty God, the corner-stone of this Cathedral is to be laid under the auspices of the Immaculate Virgin Mary.

His special patron, as announced, is the glorious apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick,—originally selected as patron of the first Cathedral commenced by our Catholic ancestors in Mott street fifty-two years ago. Their undertaking was indeed an example of zeal and enterprise worthy of our imitation. They were very few, they were very poor, but their minds were large as the Cathedral which they projected, and theirs were the hearts of great men. It might be said of them what is mentioned in the Scriptures, but in a different sense, that "there were giants in those days." They laid the foundation of the first Cathedral, at a period when it is said that the Catholics of New York were not numerous enough to fill the small Church of St. Peter in Barclay street—and that ten years after, when the Cathedral was opened, it was necessary, during a short period, to shut up St. Peter's on alternate Sundays, in order to accustom the people to find their way to the new church, which was then considered to be far out of the city. Honor to the memory of our ancestors of that period! The laws of the Catholic Church do not permit more than one Cathedral in one diocese. There will be but one Cathedral in this Metropolitan See. It will be the same as it has been until the consecration of this church. Neither is a bishop at liberty to substitute from the calendar of the saints a new patron, simply because there is to be a new Cathedral in his diocese, unless by special permission of the Holy See of Rome, which I have not the intention to solicit.

The dispensations of Divine Providence towards nations and individuals are essentially mysterious and impenetrable. Whether in their national or individual capacities, it is clear from the history of the human race, that God oftentimes permits His enemies to be prosperous in this world, and reserves for his friends the bitter chalice of humiliation and poverty. The Holy Scriptures and the teaching of our Lord would seem to mark out that distinction as it has just been described; and in that case, taking eternity into account as well as time, who shall say that God has been unkind in the order of Providence, to the nation converted to Christianity by the Apostolic labors of the French captive boy, who is known in ecclesiastical history as St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland. He found that island a Pagan land; he left it at his death the freshest and most beautiful

flower that adorned the brow of the Christian Church. He dotted its entire surface with temples in honor of the true God. He made its mountains and valleys vocal with hymns of praise that rose as a national chorus day and night to the thrones of the Lamb. He ordained priests—he consecrated bishops—he colonized from point to point fervent and holy communities of men and virgins, who offered themselves for every good work of doctrine and of charity, until, as it is stated by the learned German author, Gueres, Religion, Learning, Piety, disturbed and oppressed by the troubles of the time on the continent of Europe had to take refuge in Ireland like a fatigued army retreating to winter quarters.

During two or three centuries or even more from the period just alluded to, Ireland sent forth her missionaries, some of whose names are still known, in connection with either the universities, monasteries or great churches that sprang up in Scotland, England, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and even Italy herself. At home the spiritual descendants of St. Patrick, amidst their own calamities, never ceased to encourage learning and piety. For the support of the schools in the city of Armagh alone, the rental of fourteen townships had been set apart by the generosity of the people, and it remained for Queen Elizabeth to confiscate this property, and for her successors, by way of recompense to an injured people, to shut up the very schools which they had established. Since then they have become, to a great extent, outcasts from their native land, and been scattered over the earth. You can trace their path of life through all the civilized countries of the world. You can trace them through England itself, through America, through India, through Australia, and though there may be no mark to designate the graves in which they slumber, still the churches which they have erected, either wholly or in part, all round the globe to the same faith by which St. Patrick emancipated them from heathenism; these churches, I say, are most fitting headstones to commemorate the existence, and I may add in a Christian sense, the honorable history of the Irish people.

They are not by any means exempt from the sins to which humanity is subject. And what is the fact, and what is in harmony with the other parts of their destiny, if we might so call it, is, that whether in their own country, or in foreign nations, they come in for the largest share of justice and the smallest of mercy, when they happen to violate the laws of the land.

This, too, is an additional proof that the providence of God in their regard is mysterious and impenetrable. Yet as a nation, if they are to be pelted simply on account of their guilt, it would be difficult to find another nation qualified by its own innocence to cast at them the first stone.

But, on a day like this, we do not think of individuals or of nations, but only of the great and glorious Catholic Church, which embraces the whole human race as one family, and in this sense, the very ceremony in which we are engaged proves that this is practical amongst us as well as theoretical. On the parchment containing the names of the first patrons of this Cathedral, the United States of America, Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Spain, France, and Germany, are all represented. The names of members belonging to the Catholic Church from all these countries will slumber side by side on the parchment that engrosses them, and is to be deposited in the cavity of that corner-stone. Neither can I omit to mention that two gentlemen, who are not Catholics, have spontaneously contributed each the amount specified in my circular. Their motive is not their belief at the present moment in the Catholic religion. But it is that they are New Yorkers by birth—that they have travelled in Europe, and that they are ambitious to see at least one ecclesiastical edifice on Manhattan Island of which their native city will have occasion to be proud.

With regard to this anticipation, I can only say, that so far as depends on me, they shall not be disappointed.

And now, my hundred and three first patrons, what shall I say of you, after having already expressed my gratitude for the prompt and generous manner with which you have responded to my call? I shall say this, that you have set an example that will edify your brethren both here and elsewhere. I will say this further, that those who are to carry on the work for the second year, will emulate that example, and, according to their means, will rival you in zeal and generosity. I will say once again, that until this Cathedral shall have been once completed, and crowned with success, your example will save me from the necessity of "begging," or, if I should have occasion to "beg," it will furnish me with a model text.

And now if I should have to distinguish between the clergy and laity of my Diocese, what shall I have to say? This: That judging from the past, in which the clergy were at all times loyal and one-minded in aiding their unworthy Bishop in whatever enterprise he had engaged, so will they be in all times to come—and to them, with the powerful co-operation which they will always have from their devoted flocks, I commend this great work, no matter under whose Episcopal auspices it may hereafter be carried on.

One thing I would say to all, if my voice were strong enough to reach the farthest boundary of this immense multitude, and that is, that this work will require the constancy of strong minds, generous hearts, and powerful arms. It is a work which would, if that were possible, be accomplished by the enthusiasm of a single day. But as it is, the prosecution and completion of it will require firmness, determination, and unconquerable perseverance. It will require what is essential to every great undertaking, steadiness, and indomitable resolution, always relying upon the help of God to see it brought to a perfect consummation. Nor of all this have I the slightest doubt.

What more shall I say of you, first patrons of this Cathedral? I shall not speak of you, but I shall speak for you.

What have you done? you have given a hundred and three thousand dollars towards the building of a temple which can add nothing to the glory of God; for, His is the earth and the fulness thereof. On the other hand, this money might have been given to the poor.

All this will be thrown up at you by those who are of this world, and have no comprehension of what is really faith and what is really charity. And it is significant that you would seem to belong in this case to the school of Christ when He bore with the extravagance of Mary Magdalene in pouring ointment on his sacred feet—and your accusers, if it were not almost uncharitable to say so, would seem to

belong to the school of him who carried the purse, and looked upon the penitent Mary's offering as if it were a defrauding of the poor.

Now I will say for you, that this is a great work for the poor. It comes up at a time when they are unusually depressed—your charity will give them honorable employment to a considerable extent, and as the world is now constituted, compensation for honest labor is much better than alms for the relief of poverty under an unavoidable pressure which imposes idleness by necessity on the working classes. Now, when you are reproached with your extravagance, ask your accusers whether it is in fact a crime to provide employment and compensation for the mechanic and laborer, who really belong to the substantial portion of society in all countries.

But then they will say, you are Catholics, and we have to support so many of your poor more than of any other denomination, and would it not have been better to provide these your humble brethren the comforts of a charitable roof and home, than to waste so much money in founding what, no doubt, you intend as a gorgeous Cathedral?

When they tell you this, do not forget the charity that is due to persons, but as for the argument itself, laugh it to scorn. And say, that the building of cathedrals and churches was in all ages intimately connected with, and conducive to, the support of the poor, until the period when the first predecessors of those who accuse you actually spoiled and ruined, so far as human agency could accomplish it, the plan of Christ for the protection of the poor. Say to them, that the first lady in Christendom that ever witnessed what we now call "pauperism," was Queen Elizabeth—that her father was the robber of the poor in suppressing churches, monasteries, and cathedrals in Catholic England. That, except as used in the gospel "beati pauperes,"—the word pauper was unknown in the modern languages of Christendom, until the period just referred to; that it is creditable to her woman's nature that Elizabeth sympathized with the poor, and that, after one or two homilies addressed to her parliament on this subject, she was, in very desperation, compelled to introduce, almost to the shame of Christianity, human laws forcing men to support their own destitute brethren. Compulsion was necessary; the law of charity in the Gospel, as prescribed by our Lord, had become inefficient, and apparently obsolete; and it was requisite to invoke the same human legislative authority, which is divinely instituted for the punishment of crime and the protection of society, in order to make Christians "love each other," or at least to pay something into the public treasury to prevent men from dying of starvation.

Has all this resulted in benefit to the poor? I cannot answer the question. I can only express my own regret that it has imposed a triple expenditure upon the rich, from one-third of which the poor, according to the old system, would have been well provided for, without the necessity of inflicting upon them the stigma of social degradation. Say to them, finally, that if they were guided by the large, and may I not call it divine, instinct of the Catholic religion, they would consider the "poor of future generations" as well as of the present. And in that view they would regard with certainty the erection of this Cathedral as a head fountain, sending out its living waters of faith and charity on all sides, and as a great nursery for cultivating the principle of charity among the generations that are to succeed us.

This is enough on that subject, and it only remains for me to request that you all unite in deep adoration of God, in the spirit of the psalms and prayers that are to be offered in laying the corner-stone, and in consecrating even the foundations of this Cathedral, bearing in mind the sentiment which shall be uppermost in the hearts of the venerable bishops and clergy who are here present, as well as my own, that *Nisi Dominus edificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui edificaverunt eam.*

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The procession then formed as before and moved towards the place where the corner stone was to be deposited. In going from the stand to the stone, the Archbishop paused at the large wooden cross which marked the site of the grand altar, where he blessed the water. The antiphon *Signum salutes pone, &c.*, was then sung, which was followed by the 83d Psalm, *Quam dilecta, &c.* His Grace the Archbishop then sprinkled the place with holy water, and when the psalm and antiphon were concluded, removed his mitre and offered the prayer, *Domine Deus, qui licet celo terra no capiatis*, beseeching God to look with favor on the building to be erected to the glory of His name, and to purify and preserve it from every iniquity, through the merits and intercession of the Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, the blessed St. Patrick and all the Saints.

In the cavity of the stone were deposited copies of a number of Catholic and other journals, and a parchment bearing the following inscription:



A. M. D. G.

Hac Die.

Declmo. Octavo. Kalendas. Septembris.

A. D.

Millesimo. Octingentesimo. Quinquagesimo. Octavo. Festo. Assumptionis. Semper. Beata. Et. Immaculate. Virginis.

Dol. Et. Domini. Nostri. Jesu. Christi.

Matria. Mariæ.

Lapis. Hoc. Primarius.

Novas. Ecclesias. Cathedralis. Sancti. Patricii. Ritu. Pontificali. Solemniter. Positus. Est.

Not. Eboraci.

Reverendissimo. Domini. Joanne. Hughes. Episcopo. Quarto. Et. Archiepiscopo. Primo.

Hujusce. Sedis.

Assistentibus. Omnibus. Episcopis. Provinciæ. Neonon. Numero. Pergrando. Presbyterorum. Et. Diversis.

Et. Disiectis. Locis. Et. Cum. Concursu. Immenso. Plurimum. Fidelium. Astantium. Et. Admirantium. Sanctitatis. Suae. Flo. Nono. Pontifice. Maximo.

Successore. Beati. Petri.

Feliciter. Gubernante. Auctoritate. Suprema. Universam. Christ. Ecclesiam.

Jacobo. Buchanan.
Statum. Horum. Federatorum. Præside.
Joanna. A. King.
Statum. Neo-Eboraci. Regente.
Et. Daniele. F. Tiemann.
Injus. Civitatis.
Summo. Magistratu. Fungente.
Jacobus. Renwick. Et. Gulielmo. Rodrigue.
Architectis.

P. S.—Hoc. Contigit. Lapsis. Paucis. Diebus. A. Re. Gesta. Vere. Miranda. Scilicet. Depositione. Fuzia. Electi. In. Profundo. Maris. Trans. Oceanum. At. lantium. A. Lictore. Ad. Littus. Sicque. Institutur. Momentanea. Relatio. Intelligentia. American. Inter. Et. Europam. Federatorum. Statum. Imperia. Et. Britanniarum. Huic. Operi. Quidem. Large. Faventur. Quod. Antem. Ad. Finem. Felicem. Perductum. Sit. Maxime. Debetur. Invidiis. Fortitudini. Convis. Nostri. Insignisinal.

Cyri. W. Field.

[TRANSLATION.]

On the 15th of August, 1858, being the Feast of the Assumption of our Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, the first stone of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick, of New York, was solemnly laid, according to the pontifical rite, by the Most Rev. Lord John Hughes, fourth Bishop, and first Archbishop of this diocese. All the Bishops of the Province assisting, as well as a very large number of the clergy from different and distant places, and with an immense concourse of the pious faithful standing and admiring. His Holiness, Pius the Ninth, Sovereign Pontiff, and successor to the blessed Saint Peter, being happily governing the Universal Church of Christ by his supreme authority. James Buchanan, being President of these United States; John A. King, being Governor of the State of New York; and Daniel F. Tiemann, Chief Magistrate of this city. James Renwick and Wm. Rodrigue, architects.

Postscript.—Within a few days past has occurred the wonderful laying of the electric cable in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean from shore to shore. Thus is established momentaneous relations of intelligence between America and Europe, the federated States and the British Empire. This work, indeed, they bountifully favored, but for bringing it to a happy termination most is due to the unconquerable fortitude of our most distinguished fellow-citizen, Cyrus W. Field.

The Archbishop then proceeded to bless the stone, the choir singing the responses. The *Miserere* was then sung, after which the procession passed round the lines of the foundation, the Archbishop sprinkling them with holy water. Then followed the 86th Psalm, beginning with "Her foundation is on the Holy Hill," after which an antiphon was sung, during the time his Grace was sprinkling the second part of the foundation. In going through the third part of the foundation, an antiphon was sung and the 121st psalm. The Archbishop then returned to the corner stone and said a prayer, after which the *Veni Creator* was sung. The procession, having reformed, went back to the platform where solemn Benediction was given, and the *Te Deum* sung, which closed the ceremonies.

A corps of policemen under Superintendent Talmadge and Captain Carpenter were present to preserve order, but their offices were not needed, as the greatest regularity and decorum were preserved throughout.

After the ceremony a splendid collation was furnished in the Asylum.

The band stationed in the lower part of the platform performed several pieces of music in the pauses of the choristers, and when the ceremony was concluded, and while the immense assemblage was dispersing, they played "Hail Columbia," "Patrick's Day," and other national airs.

Our reporter begs to offer his best thanks to Fathers McNeirny and Donnelly for their kindness in furnishing him with information.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Right of Search.—British Columbia.—Rothschild taking the oath.—Prevention of Corrupt Practices at elections.—The Lords' Amendments to the Government of India Bill.—The session coming to an end.—Its results.—Defeat of the Church rate party.—Desertions from Her Majesty's service.—India.—The Westminster Abbey special services.—Private madhouses and their uses.—St. Cuthbert's College.—The Jubilee.

LONDON, July 30th, 1858.

The statement of your minister here, Mr. Dallas, that the British Government had given up the right of search has created exceeding astonishment in the minds of several noble lords and honorable gentlemen. How could he say that they had given up a right which never existed? It is true that the noble lords and honorable gentlemen only found out the non-existence of the right when its relinquishment became public. It was not a "right" they abandoned but the "assumption of a right," as Lord Lyndhurst informed the House of Lords on Monday last. However, whether the practice be a right or the mere assumption of one, it is finally abandoned. The British Government has made propositions to your government and to that of France with a view of preventing the abuse of flags to cover the slave traffic, without compromising the dignity of any nation. Matters have not progressed any farther than this at present. The instructions to the British cruisers have not been altered but they have been suspended during the pending negotiations, which at least for the present is exactly the same thing, but "red-tape" can find out distinctions which have not a shade of difference.

Our new colony has got a new name; it is to be no longer New Caledonia but British Columbia. The bill for the government of this supposed new Eldorado was read the second time in the Lords on Monday last.

The grand scene of the week was the entrance of the Million, in the person of Baron Rothschild, into

the Lower House. The Money Baron was supported on either side by Lord J. Russell and Mr. Abel Smith. The Baron was saluted with most enthusiastic cheers by his friends (to many of whom he had probably proved himself a friend in need) when he appeared at the table to take the oaths. Having exposed his conscientious objection to taking the oath in its present form he withdrew in accordance with the desire of the Speaker. Lord John then moved a resolution to the effect that it appeared to the House that Baron Lionel de Rothschild being otherwise entitled to sit and vote in this House was prevented from sitting and voting by a conscientious objection to take the oaths which, by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, have been substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. After a protest from Mr. Warren against the course that had been pursued in regard to the matter, the motion was agreed to without a division. Lord John then moved another resolution that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" be omitted from the form of oath taken by his friend the Baron. Lord Hotham, Mr. Walpole, the immortal Spooner, and the wonderful Newdegate, opposed the motion, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 32. The Baron then took the oaths, signed the roll, shook hands with the Speaker, the Chancellor, and others, and went to take his place among those who at present repose on the benches of the Opposition. So the Commons have got the Baron among them, and we are done for some time with Jew members of Parliament. The Baron will never make a figure in the Imperial Parliament—or if he does it will be merely a lay-figure.

The bill for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, which bears the long and not very explanatory title of the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill," was read a third time in the Commons on Monday, and a second on Tuesday in the Upper House. This measure legalizes the paying by members of the travelling expenses of voters, which, certainly, does not seem calculated to put an end to corruption. It was pretty strongly opposed on this ground by the anti-ministerial members, but was passed on division in the Commons by a majority of 33.

The Lords' First Amendment to the Government of India Bill was rejected by a majority of 68. The Amendment vesting patronage in India in the Secretary of State in Council, by striking out from the clause as sent up by the Commons, the words "with the concurrence of a majority of the Council," was negated by Lord Stanley's consent to restore the words taken out by the Upper House. The amendment to the 32d clause with regard to competitive examinations was also ruled out by a majority of 13. The amendment to the 55th clause which authorizes the frontiers to be crossed for the purpose of preventing or repelling invasion was sustained by a majority of 67. The other amendments were then agreed to. In the Lords on Wednesday, on motion of the Premier it was agreed that their Lordships would insist on two of their amendments: that concerning military patronage, and that which regards the time in which any order for hostility sent out to India should be laid before the two Houses of Parliament.

The approaching close of the session has already thinned the legislative ranks. The session has, indeed, been a heavy one, and our representatives, bad as they are, need rest and pure air to breathe after having inhaled for so long a time the odors arising from the less than ever deodorized Thames. It has not been an unproductive one, and has left us some things we might expect from or be promised by the Whigs, but which we could never get. It is a further proof of the correctness of the idea that we can get more from the weakness of the Tories than from all the magnificent promises of those Pecksniffian legislators, the Palmerstonian phalanx.

The Church Rate Party in Christ Church, Blackfriars, have been beaten at the polls by 294 votes against 190. It was resolved that £260, the amount of the rate, should be henceforth raised in the parish by voluntary contributions.

Desertions from the army, navy and militia are becoming more and more prevalent every day. Information was given by the police on last Wednesday that 250 soldiers of the different regiments of the line, 80 militiamen, 20 seamen and 10 Royal Marines, weary of serving her Majesty and endeavoring to perform the song-famed feat of spending half-a-crown upon sixpence a day, had, as you would say at your side of the water, "absquaterated" without informing her Majesty as to their address. The reward for their apprehension has been increased from 10 shillings to a sovereign.

The news from India is looked upon as good. Gwalior is taken, 27 guns captured, a host of elephants and (last though by no means least) a large quantity of treasure. The fugitives had British forces in front and rear and on their flanks; so that if they escape this time their flight will be difficult to explain—that is if they are really in the position in which the telegram places them. General Grant was victorious at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, took a large number of guns and drove the enemy across the Gogra. The Moulyrie, for whom a large reward had been offered, is said to have been killed. A proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General granting an amnesty to all who had not been guilty of murder. In Oude no progress has been made towards tranquillization.

The special services on Sunday evenings in Westminster Abbey have been discontinued.

I have no taste for scandal, and I have made it a principle never to sully my letters with it, so that I have said nothing of the late affair of our Secretary for the Colonies and his lady. The quarrel between them is said to have been amicably settled, and I hope it has been so for their sake and for that of society. The affair, however, has aroused public suspicion with regard to the institutions known as private madhouses, which, it is popularly believed, are used as prisons for troublesome relatives, the certificate of two physicians being sufficient to war-

rant confinement in one of those establishments. Public suspicion has been fanned into indignation at the treatment which Mrs. Turner, incarcerated in one of those places, received from the keeper of the place, a surgeon named Metcalf, a disgrace to his profession and to all humanity. The unfortunate woman twice escaped from her prison, but each time was captured and dragged back, with circumstances of cruelty, to her jailor's house. Pen and ink were forbidden, and all visitors were carefully excluded. An order was at length obtained from a certain nobleman by the solicitor to her trustees, who thus obtained admission. An inquiry before one of the masters in lunacy resulted, the lady was declared to be of perfectly sound mind, and regained her freedom. A very strong feeling now exists against those private asylums, and the authorities will be obliged to pay attention to them.

On Monday, 19th inst., Feast of the illustrious St. Vincent de Paul, the Jubilee of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, was celebrated. His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, a great number of the hierarchy and clergy and the Catholic aristocracy honored the occasion with their presence. The third and principal day of the Festival, High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Hexham. The procession of the bishops and clergy closed by his Eminence the Cardinal, with his attendants in state, and followed by a gentleman in the military costume of the Knights of Malta, was a most imposing sight. His Eminence delivered an admirable discourse on the occasion, in the celebration of which they were engaged. He again spoke during the meeting held after Mass in the Hall, and told some interesting anecdotes of college life at Ushaw. Music, dramatic performances, (a drama having been written for the occasion by his Eminence), displays of fireworks, the distribution of the medals and prizes, and above all, the presence of his Eminence and of many distinguished members of the hierarchy and clergy, will mark the Jubilee as a never-to-be-forgotten era in the memories of the students of St. Cuthbert's College.

Bartholp's Sewing Machine is said to be superior to anything of the kind in use for cheapness, quickness in performing its work, and durability. The demand for them is so great that the manufacturer cannot supply them fast enough. Office, 489 Broadway.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 ly

Gentlemen that Shave, wanting a superior article, should purchase "VROOM & FOWLER'S" WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP. Sold by all Druggists. JOHN B. VROOM, only manufacturer, 72 Cherry street, N. Y. ag7 4t

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES—The sales embraced about 100 bbls, including pots at 6c, and pearls at 8c.

Flour—The market for rejected brands of State and Western was easier, while extra standard grades were in good demand and firm. The sales embraced 12,000 bbls. Canadian was in moderate request, with sales of about 300 to 400 bbls, within the above range of prices. Southern brands were somewhat less active, while sales were confined to about 1,200 bbls, closing at our quotations. Rye flour was firm, with moderate sales. Corn meal was dull, and sales limited, at quotations. Wheat continued firm for all good grades. The sales embraced about 65,000 bushels, including the red winter Western, at \$1 16; white Western at \$1 23; white Canadian at \$1 14; Southern red, prime, at \$1 30, and Southern white at \$1 35; Milwaukee club at \$1 11, and Iowa spring at \$1 09; new white Southern at \$1 50. Corn—The sales embraced about 60,000 bushels, consisting mainly of Western mixed, unsound to sound do. at 70¢; and Western yellow at 86¢. Southern white was at 90¢, and Southern yellow do. at 96¢. Rye—Sales of 2,000 bushels were made at 83¢. Oats were steady, with sales of State and Western ranging chiefly at 31¢.

COTTON—The market was quiet and sales limited. The sales included 300 bags Java at p. t., 60 do. St. Domingo at 8c. The sale of Cape was at p. t.

COTTON—The market exhibited some tone, without quotable change in prices however. The sales embraced about 1,000 bales.

LEATHER—has been in fair demand this week at unchanged prices. Receipts—59,200 hocklock, 7,800 oak; sales—66,700 hocklock, 6,150 oak; s.o.c.—145,300 hocklock, 28,300 oak.

SKIN—The sales embraced about 1,200 to 1,500 bales at 45¢ for shipment.

HOPS—were in moderate request and prices unchanged.

LIME—Sales of common Rockland were made at 60c, and lump at 90c.

RICE—The sales embraced about 350 to 400 casks, at 3¢ 3/4.

SUGARS—The market was again active and firmer. The sales embraced about 3,200 hhds., including Cuba sucro and Porto Rico, at prices ranging chiefly at 16¢ 1/2 to 16¢ 3/4, and about 1,600 boxes, 1,000 at p. t., and the remainder at 8¢ 3/4. The market closed firm, having not only recovered the previous decline, but gained something on prices current before the depression.

TORRADO is in better request; prices unchanged. The sales were 142 hhds. Kentucky at 8¢ 1/2; 255 bales Havana at 35¢ 60c; 50 bales Yara at p. t.; 147 bales Cuba p. t.; 142 cases Seedling at 12¢ 2/3.

WHISKY—The market was firmer and the sales embraced about 400 bbls. at 21¢.

WOOL—The market is moderately active, and sales since our last report reach 300,000 lbs. fleece and pulled at full prices. Holders are firm and demand slightly enhanced rates for desirable parcels. The goods market, however, is not in a very satisfactory condition, and manufacturers will pay higher than quoted prices with great reluctance, feeling that it will be difficult to obtain remunerating rates for goods. The trade for common qualities is very dull, carpet manufacturers purchasing very sparingly. The market being heavily stocked, prices continue in favor of the purchasers. We annex a revised list of prices current, viz.: American, Saxony fleece, per lb., 42¢ 4/10; full blood merino, 37¢ 4/10; half and three quarter merino, 30¢ 3/10; native and one-quarter merino, 27¢ 3/10; extra pulled, 34¢ 3/10; superfine pulled, 29¢ 3/10; No. 1 pulled, 25¢ 2/10; California fine, unwashed, 18¢ 2/10; common, unwashed, 9¢ 1/10; Persian, washed, 22¢ 2/10; Valpiano, unwashed, 10¢ 1/10; South American common, washed, 10¢ 1/10; Entre Rio, washed, 15¢ 1/10; unwashed, 9¢ 1/10; Cordova, washed, 18¢ 2/10; East India, washed, 12¢ 2/10; African, unwashed, 9¢ 1/10; washed, 16¢ 2/10; Smyrna, unwashed, 11¢ 1/10; washed, 20¢ 2/10; Mexican, unwashed, 11¢ 1/10.

Strawberries! Strawberries!

Words by MISS E. C. HARTLEY.

THE SONG OF THE STRAWBERRY GIRL.

Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

VOICE.

Straw - ber - ries grown in the sun - ny hours, Cheap in your dust - y streets I cry;

PIANO.

Sempre stacato.

Rich - est of fruits with the bloom of flowers, Straw - berries! Straw - berries! will ye buy?

Straw - berries! will ye buy?

A Queen they'd feast, yet will glad the least, will glad, will glad the

least... Straw.....ber-ries! Straw.....ber-ries! buy come buy!.....

Straw.....ber-ries! Straw.....ber-ries! Straw-berries! buy, come.....buy!

Strawberries! red as a rosebud's hue,
Luscious as honey of golden bees;
Strawberries set with the gems of dew
Cool as a brook amidst forest trees, as a brook amidst forest trees.
Like rubies bright, but of softer light, of softer, softer light
Strawberries! Strawberries! buy, come buy!
Strawberries! Strawberries! Strawberries! buy, come buy!

Strawberries sweet as a summer rose,
Wealth of the sod to your homes I bring,
Flush'd with the crimson that sunset shows,
Telling of haunts where the fairies sing— of haunts where the fairies sing
For their own sweet sake from my basket take—take, from my basket take.
Strawberries! Strawberries! buy, come buy!
Strawberries! Strawberries! Strawberries! buy, come buy!

SECOND EDITION.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE
QUEEN.

IRELAND AND AMERICA UNITED.

The Atlantic Telegraph is at work! That is a great point achieved. The Queen's message has come. That fact settles the important question whether or not the line would work?

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE HONORABLE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 16, 1858.

TO HER MAJESTY, VICTORIA,

QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN:

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries.

It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessings of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world.

In this view, will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

JAMES BUCHANAN.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The above message was received by the President with some doubts as to its authenticity, but the matter was relieved of all doubt by the following message from the Superintendent of the Newfoundland line:

TRINITY BAY, August 16—7 P. M.

The message to the President, purporting to be from the Queen, actually came over the Atlantic cable from Valentia, Ireland, and is unquestionably authentic. The President's reply will be sent as soon as received.

A. MACKAY, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. Steamer ARAGO, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, 21st day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. Steamer STAR OF THE WEST, will close at this Office on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Wants, &c.

WANTED.—A TEACHER, to conduct a Male School in connection with the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church, Providence, R. I. He must be an accurate English scholar, competent to teach Arithmetic, Geography, and the elements of Latin, and above all, he must be able to govern his school, so as to maintain order and discipline. Reference may be made by letter to Rev. JAMES H. O'NEILL, Episcopal Residence, Providence, R. I. ag21 3t

A GENTLEMAN who has experience in Teaching, and who can furnish testimonials as to character and competency, wants a situation as TEACHER in a Catholic School. Would have no objection to act as Sexton. Address J. G. Providence, R. I. ag7 3t

A YOUNG MAN, of liberal education, desires a situation as Teacher of Classics, French and the higher English branches, in a Catholic institution, or would take charge of a Parish School under the supervision of a Clergyman. Reference highly satisfactory. Address "Demosthenes," Box No. 674, Providence, R. I. ag7 1f

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS, by a gentleman in Kentucky. She must be capable of teaching thoroughly all the English branches and Music, and come with the very best recommendations. Salary \$200 for the Academic year, or \$20 per month. Address Rev. P. MACNICHOLS, Flint Island, Mead County, Ky. or call at the TABLET Office. ag7 1f

Information Wanted.

FOR JOHN AND DENIS CAMPBELL, natives of Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland; have been in this country about 20 years; when last heard from resided at Isle of Laces, near Montreal, C. E. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister Alice. Address Mr. Patrick Sheahan, Lowell, Mass. ag21 3t

OF JAMES GLEESON; when heard from last (October, 1857) was in Franklin County, Missouri State, supposed to be gone to New Orleans. His father, John Gleeson, living in Booneville, Oneida Co. State of New York, wishes to hear from him. ag7 3t

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 2, 1858.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:

SIR.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John A. King;
A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Henry R. Selden;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon deceased;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William A. Russell;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New York.

Also, a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of James C. Willett;

A County Clerk, in the place of Richard B. Connolly;

Four Coroners, in the place of Frederick W. Perry, Edward D. Connery, Robert Gamble, and Samuel C. Hills;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 320 of Laws of 1858, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

CHAP. 320.

AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same, to the people of the State:

Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward, and election district in this State, at the annual election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." And all citizens entitled to vote as aforesaid shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid in the election district in which he resides, and not elsewhere.

Sec. 2. So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of an act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as far as the same are applicable; and such canvass shall be completed by ascertaining the whole number of votes given in each election district or poll for a convention, and the whole number of votes given against such convention, in the form aforesaid; and the result being found the inspectors shall make a statement in words, at full length, of the number of ballots received in relation to such convention, and shall also state in words, at full length, the whole number of ballots having thereon the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And also the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." Such statements as aforesaid shall contain a caption, stating the day on which and the number of the district, the town or ward, and the county at which the election was held, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects, which certificate shall be subscribed by all the inspectors, and a true copy of such statement shall be immediately filed by them in the office of the clerk of the town or city.

Sec. 3. The said votes given for and against a convention, in pursuance of this act, shall be canvassed by the inspectors of the several election districts or polls of the said election in the manner prescribed by law, and as provided in article four of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty of the said act, passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the acts amending the same, as far as the same are applicable; and such canvass shall be completed by ascertaining the whole number of votes given in each election district or poll for a convention, and the whole number of votes given against such convention, in the form aforesaid; and the result being found the inspectors shall make a statement in words, at full length, of the number of ballots received in relation to such convention, and shall also state in words, at full length, the whole number of ballots having thereon the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And also the whole number of ballots having thereon the words, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." Such statements as aforesaid shall contain a caption, stating the day on which and the number of the district, the town or ward, and the county at which the election was held, and at the end thereof a certificate that such statement is correct in all respects, which certificate shall be subscribed by all the inspectors, and a true copy of such statement shall be immediately filed by them in the office of the clerk of the town or city.

Sec. 4. The original statements, duly certified as aforesaid, shall be delivered by the inspectors, or one of them to be deputed for that purpose, to the supervisor, or, in case there be no supervisor, or he shall be disabled from attending the board of canvassers, then to one of the assessors of the town or ward, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been subscribed by such inspectors, to be disposed of as other statements at such election are now required by law.

Sec. 5. So much of articles first, second, third and fourth, of title fifth, of chapter one hundred and thirty, of the act entitled "An act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," and the acts amending the same, as regulates the duties of County Canvassers and their proceedings, and the duty of County Clerks, and the Secretary of State, and the Board of State Canvassers, shall be applied to the canvassing and ascertaining the will of the people of this State in relation to the proposed convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes or ballots given in and returned as aforesaid are against a convention, then the said canvassers are required to certify and declare that fact by a certificate, subscribed by them, and filed with the Secretary of State; but if it shall appear by the said canvass that a majority of the ballots or votes given as aforesaid are for a convention, then they shall by like certificates, to be filed as aforesaid, declare that fact; and the said Secretary shall communicate a copy of such certificate to both branches of the Legislature, at the opening of the next session thereof. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

New York, August 4, 1858.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See revised Stat., vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 24, part 1st, page 147. ag21 1

BOOK TRADE.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR 1859.

At the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC, published in this city for nearly 30 years.

Recommendation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore.

Messrs. MURPHY & Co. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore, I recommend the undertaking to the favor of the Prelates of the United States, and of the Clergy and faithful, that the necessary information may be furnished them in due time, and that the work may meet with patronage.

FRANCIS PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 14, 1858.

We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Ecclesiastical and Literary Institutions, and the Rev. Clergy generally, to supply us, at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

In order to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, booksellers and others will confer a favor by sending or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted, at moderate prices. To insure insertion, they should be forwarded soon.

MURPHY & CO., Publishers.

182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

ag21 3t

Dunigan's Catholic Almanac for 1859.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 BROADWAY, have in active preparation, and will issue on or before the 1st of December,

The American Catholic Almanac for 1859.

The Subscribers announce to the Catholic Hierarchy, Clergy and Laity, that they have now in active preparation the Catholic Almanac for 1859, and will issue it by the 1st of December without any disappointment.

They undertook this work last year at the urgent solicitation of many of the Right Rev. Bishops and Clergy, and on the discontinuance of that of Baltimore, and when it was evident that none would be issued, and when no publisher was willing to incur either the expense or labor necessary to issue it—having done so last year, and having determined that, as the Catholic Almanac had been transferred to the city where it originated, they should continue its publication, trusting to their friends among the Hierarchy and Clergy for their assistance and support in the undertaking.

The American Catholic Almanac will not interfere with any PROVINCIAL or Diocesan Almanac.

It will be of a general character, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it as complete and reliable as possible. It will embrace much matter of useful reference, and even necessity, to the Catholic Clergy and Laity, and will, if properly encouraged, be in a few years the most complete Catholic Registry in the world, and worthy of the unceasing dignity and influence of the Catholic Church in the United States.

It is needless to say, that the work has high official sanction, without which the Publishers would not undertake a work of the kind.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(JAMES B. KIRKER.)

371 Broadway, New York.

ag21 6t

OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.

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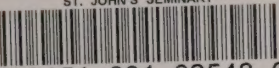
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